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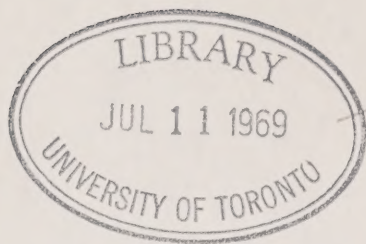
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February, 1967.

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## CONTENTS

<u>SECTION:</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. GEOGRAPHY	3
2. CLIMATE	3
3. POPULATION	3
4. CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT	6
5. ECONOMY - GENERAL	7
5a TRANSPORT	8
6. AGRICULTURE	9
6a FISHING	13
7. FORESTRY	13
8. MINING	15
9. INDUSTRY	17
STEEL	18
NON-FERROUS METALS	18
ENGINEERING INDUSTRY	19
AUTO INDUSTRY	20
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY	21
TEXTILE INDUSTRY	22
10. ELECTRICITY	22
11. NUCLEAR ENERGY	24
12. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	25
13. FOREIGN TRADE	26
14. CANADIAN TRADE WITH FRANCE	38
15. BALANCE OF TRADE	49
16. BALANCE OF PAYMENT	51
17. ECONOMIC AND TRADE POLICY	58
17a INVESTMENT	60
17b LICENSING AGREEMENTS	63
18. CONCLUSION	64

## TABLES:

I	SELECTED FRENCH FINANCIAL STATISTICS
II	FRENCH BUDGET
III	SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON HEALTH PERSONNEL IN FRANCE
IV	UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE TO FRANCE, 1965
V	SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON FRANCE.



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## FRANCE

### 1. Geography

The French Republic is composed of Metropolitan France, which includes Corsica and the overseas departments and territories.(1) With its 213,000 square miles of total area, Metropolitan France is the largest country of Europe.

France has common borders with Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. Its frontiers are 5,500 kilometers long.(2)

The topography of France ranges from lowlands to plateaus and high mountains. In general the highest mountains are on the periphery of the country, separating France from its neighbors. The Pyrenees, Alps and Jura mountain divided France from Spain, Italy and Switzerland.

Four major rivers: the Rhone, Loire, Garonne and Seine traverse the French landscape. France has harbours on both the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean. Its position as a transition zone between the countries of the Mediterranean and Northern Europe gives France a focal position in the cultural, political and economic life of Europe.

France may be divided into 5 major economic regions:

1. The Heartland with its diversified economy, situated in the northeastern part of the country with an extension into the Rhone-Saone basin.
2. The Western Agricultural Region in the western part of France, based on an agricultural economy.
3. The Alpine Region.
4. Central Grazing and Industrial Region.
5. Pyrenees Pasture-Power-Zone.

Note: (1) It includes: Overseas Departments: Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies, French Guiana in South America, and the Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean. The French Overseas Territories are: French Somaliland in East Africa, the Comoro Island in the Indian Ocean, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna Islands and French Polynesia in the Pacific Ocean, Saint Pierre et Miquelon of the eastern coast of Canada and certain islands and territories in and near Antarctica.

Closely associated with France, by a number of treaties and agreements are: Senegal, Gabon, Congo Republic, Chad, Central African Republic, Madagascar, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta and Algeria.

(2) See: Appendix F. Conversion Tables.





Major industrial regions in France are the coal basins in the North, Alsace and Lorraine in the Northeast and the districts surrounding Lyon in the Rhone Valley and Clermont-Ferrand in the Central Massif.

Principal French towns are:

POPULATION (1962 Census)

Paris (capital)*	2,811,171	Clermont-Ferrand	134,263
Marseille	783,738	Nancy	133,532
Lyon	535,784	Rouen	123,474
Toulouse	330,570	Montpellier	123,367
Nice	294,976	Angers	122,269
Bordeaux	254,122	Limoges	120,553
Nantes	246,227	Roubaix	113,163
Strasbourg	233,549	Mulhouse	110,735
Saint-Etienne	203,633	Amiens	109,869
Lille	199,033	Metz	109,678
Le Havre	184,133	Villeurbanne	107,630
Toulon	172,586	Boulogne-Billancourt	107,074
Grenoble	162,764	Nimes	105,199
Rennes	157,692	Besançon	101,729
Brest	142,908	Tours	96,472
Dijon	141,104	Caen	95,238
Reims	138,576	Versailles	95,149
Le Mans	136,033		

Note: \* Greater Paris: 8,389,000.

Paris is the most important manufacturing district of France. It is also the chief governmental, artistic, intellectual, cultural and economic centre.

Principal ports are: Le Havre, Cherbourg and Marseille. Le Havre is the principal port on the North, and it is one of the busiest gateways to France. Marseille on the South is the second largest city in France.





## 2. Climate

Of physical environmental factors, climate is one of the more important elements. Its influence is strong in many fields of activity.

Lying between 42' and 51' north, France possesses only a narrow strip of land in the south under Mediterranean influences. In general, the French climate is temperate, with a great deal of cloudy weather in the winter and the summer.

Western France is strongly exposed to maritime influences. The dominant westerly and southwesterly winds bring adequate precipitation, and keep the air continually saturated. The variation of temperature from the Atlantic coast to the interior is small. The average temperature in Paris is 52'C, with a high average of 67'C in July and a low average of 38' in December.

## 3. Population

France ethnographically is a unified nation. There are few foreign groups in the nation. Its population totaled 48,207,000 on January 1, 1965. The excess of births over deaths in 1964 was 358,000. The population of the French Community is approximately 65,358,000.

Population growth projections for continental France, 1970-1985, are as follows:

1970	49,837,000
1975	51,723,000
1980	53,815,000
1985	56,010,000

(Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economique, Paris).

Since the Second World War, the population in France has grown rapidly. There has been an average annual increase of approximately one percent with the exception of from 1960 to 1963, when the increase was 2% annually, due to the influx of over one million refugees from Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

France's population is evenly distributed throughout the country. Only a few areas (mountains or infertile soils) have sparse population and only a few cities and certain industrial areas have high densities.

According to "Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques", employed persons in different economic branches in France, 1963-1965, were as follows (000'):





	(January 1st)		
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
	<u>000'</u>	<u>000'</u>	<u>000'</u>
Agriculture and Sylviculture	3,685.0	3,565.0	3,455.0
Nonagricultural Sectors	12,491.5	12,860.3	13,095.1
Finance, Administration and Various	<u>2,952.0</u>	<u>2,989.0</u>	<u>3,059.3</u>
TOTAL-	19,128.5	19,414.3	19,609.4

The employed population went up exceptionally in 1963. This was due to the progressive absorption into economic activity of the repatriates, to a further cut of two months in military service and to the mounting impact on the labour market of the post-war "baby boom".

The employed labour force by sectors in France, 1961-1964, percentage changes from previous years was as follows:

#### SECTOR AND PERIOD

##### 1961 to 1962

Agriculture	-3.6
Industry	1.0
Building, construction	3.0
Services	0.8
Total	0.2
Total in nonagricultural activities	1.1
of which: wage- and salary-earners in manufacturing industry	1.4

##### 1962 to 1963

Agriculture	-2.5
Industry	2.2
Building, construction	5.7
Services	1.2
Total	1.1
Total in nonagricultural activities	2.0
of which: wage- and salary-earners in manufacturing industry	1.9

##### 1963 to 1964

Agriculture	-2.7
Industry	2.9
Building, construction	6.5
Services	2.6
Total	2.1
Total in nonagricultural activities	3.2
of which: wage- and salary-earners in manufacturing industry	1.2





The increase of the employed labour force, and the sources of supply of manpower, in France.

1961 to 1964

Change from previous year, in thousands

A= Increase in the employed labour force

B= Sources of supply of manpower

<u>Year, Sector and Source</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
<u>1961 to 1962</u>		
Services	69	
Industry	56	
Construction	47	
Agriculture		139
Decrease in unemployment		-18
Increase in labour force		51
<u>1962 to 1963</u>		
Services	101	
Industry	125	
Construction	92	
Agriculture		95
Decrease in unemployment		-50
Increase in labour force		273
<u>1963 to 1964</u>		
Services	225	
Industry	175	
Construction	110	
Agriculture		100
Decrease in unemployment		55
Increase in labour force		355

Source: France's National Statistics.

Note: Column A shows the increase in the employed labour force in expanding sectors.  
Column B provides a breakdown of the various sources of supply of manpower - the number released by other sectors, the decrease in unemployment and the increase in the labour force.  
 Figures are annual averages.



Recently have come signs of unemployment. Unemployment, unknown in France for decades is cropping up now in the wake of Government measures to combat inflation and streamline the economy. So far fewer than 200,000 workers or about 1% of the French labour force are jobless - compared with a 3.8% rate in the United States and 3.9% rate in Canada, (1965). But in France, full employment in recent years has been taken for granted. As measures against unemployment, the Government has introduced retraining programs, cutbacks in foreign workers and some economic expansion measures.

#### 4. Constitution and Government

The Fifth Republic, inaugurated in 1958 under a new Constitution, inspired largely by the current President Charles de Gaulle is a presidential democracy which retains some features of the parliamentary system.

Pursuant to the Constitution of 1958, a President of the Republic is elected directly by universal suffrage for a term of seven years.

The Government consists of a Prime Minister, who is appointed by the President of the Republic, and other ministers, who are appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

In France, there is a Parliament which consists of two houses: the National Assembly, whose members are elected for terms of four years by direct universal suffrage and the Senate whose members are elected for terms of nine years by an electoral college. The Judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges of the Court of Cassation and the First President of the Court of Appeal are appointed by the executive from nominations of the High Council of the Judiciary.

Metropolitan France is divided into 95 departments. The departments are in turn divided into communes.

In December 1965, Charles de Gaulle won his second Presidency after a 55.18% final victory. At this election, there were clear signs that, on his own home ground, Charles de Gaulle was losing something of his political prestige.

In 1967, France will be going through an electoral year. The next political contest will come in the Spring of 1967 with elections for the National Assembly. The most important opposition political parties in France are the Socialists, headed by former premier Guy Mollet and the French Communist Party.

France today is in strong opposition to European political integration. Its concept is "Europe de Patries", as opposed to the idea of political unity.





## 5. Economy General

France exhibited remarkable powers of recuperation after the Second World War. The growth of the French economy between 1959 and 1962 was rapid and relatively well balanced. In 1962 the French economy received a powerful stimulus with the massive influx of repatriates from North Africa. In 1963, certain strains became apparent which were reflected in a rapid rise of incomes and prices and in an appreciable fall in the external surplus.

Because of high agricultural productivity and varied mineral resources, France exhibits a high degree of self-sufficiency. Since the Second World War, French industry has also expanded rapidly. Per capita income grew from \$985 in 1960 to \$1,100 in 1964, and the unemployment rate in France is one of the lowest in Western Europe.

The increase in prices over the last years seems to be mainly a reflection of the trend of agricultural prices, something of a paradox in view of the substantial expansion of agricultural production and the difficulties in marketing it.

In 1963, a plan was introduced to attempt to stabilize the economy. The plan included rigid price controls, tighter credit and reduced budget deficits. The Government resisted claims from wage earners in the public sectors and brought pressure on industrialists to limit wage increases in the private sector.

The measures of the Stabilization Plan of September 1963, did work and the rise in prices in 1964 and 1965 was much less than in previous years. Consequently the Government has slightly relaxed the stringent price controls by allowing selective price increases in some industries. But the price freeze instituted by the Stabilization Plan of 1963 has not been abolished. The Government is seeking to replace it by a system of "supervised freedom". Industrialists are now bound simply to deposit their scales of prices with the Government, whose silence will signify assent.

Also the French restrictive credit policy has been softened progressively in 1965 and 1966, Economic growth in France has been resumed at a measured pace.

The French Government is an active participant in many economic sectors. It owns nearly a quarter of France's industry - including auto manufacturer RENAULT, a sizable part of the aerospace industry, together with the country's largest savings banks and insurance companies. Besides monopolizing the postal and telecommunications systems, including radio and television broadcasting, it owns railroads and the gas and electric utilities. The production of tobacco manufactures, matches and potash is also limited to Government monopolies.

An important branch of France's economy is tourism. The eastern Mediterranean coast of France - the French Riviera - is one of the world's best known tourist areas. Each year sees an increased number of visitors to the French Riviera, who are spending more money and staying for a longer time, than in any other tourist area in the world.





According to "Annuaire Statistique de la France", the number of foreign tourists in France, 1960-1964, was as follows:

	('000)				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Tourists.....	5,613.2	5,800.0	5,975.0	6,500.0	10,250.0

The Canadian share in French tourism, 1961-1964, was as follows:

Year	Number of Canadian Tourists in France
	000'
1961	77
1962	82
1963	80
1964	97

The French balance of payments on tourists accounts with Canada for the period 1962-1964, was as follows:

Year	Receipts	Expenditures
	(million francs)	
1962	31.3	9.0
1963	34.6	11.4
1964	36.5	14.8

### 5a. Transport

After the Second World War, France had to reconstruct much of its railway system. Today 1965, the Nationalized Railroad System, (SNCF)(1) of France, consists of:

23,983 miles of standard-gage track and 447 miles of narrow-gage.  
At the end of 1964, the motive power in service included:

3,371	steam locomotives
1,154	diesel locomotives
1,968	electric locomotives

Freight carried by the French National Railway in 1964 was 236.1 billion ton kilometers. In 1964, the French National Railway transported 608.3 million passengers. Total overland transport of goods in ton - kilometers - increased from 1959 to 1965 by 40%.

Note: (1) SNCF = Societé Nationale de Chemins de Fer Française.



Complete electrification of the principal railway lines is the present major technical objective.

In France, there are (1962), some 80,878 kilometers of highway and 424,041 of local roads.

France has 7,658 kilometers of inland waterways of which 3,236 kilometers are rivers and lakes and 4,422 kilometers are canals.

France possessed in 1964, a total of 4,875 vessels of which for deep-sea transport there were:

50 passenger vessels with a gross tonnage of	501,000.
161 tankers	" " " " " 2,251,000.
518 cargo vessels	" " " " " 2,123,000.

France has a very strong civil aviation. Air France is one of the world's largest airlines. French airlines employ (1963), a total of 28,311 persons and the total of French civil aircrafts which are registered are (1965), 5,602 units. (1)

Note: (1) - Selected statistical data on French Transports is given in Table V.

## 6. Agriculture

France is the most important agricultural producer in Western Europe and farming plays a significant role in the French economy. Agriculture is still France's biggest industry.

Of total agricultural production in the European Economic Community, (1962-1964 average), the French share of selected agricultural products was as follows:

		Total Production in the EEC Countries	France's Production	France's Share(1) as Percentage of EEC Production
Total grains	000' metric tons	58,415	25,447	43.6
Wheat	" " "	27,833	12,714	45.7
Potatoes	" " "	47,188	13,630	28.9
Sugar beets	" " "	38,801	13,919	35.9
Refined sugar	" " "	5,350	1,852	34.6
Milk	" " "	67,519	26,253	38.9
Butter	" " "	1,159	432	37.3
Cheese	" " "	1,426	535	37.5
Eggs	" " "	2,018	538	26.7

Note: (1) Source: Ambassade de France, Service de Presse et d'Information, New York.





France's total area of 54.4 million hectares, was used in 1964 for: (2)

Arable land	18.5	million hectares
Pasture	13.3	" "
Forests	11.8	" "
Vineyards	1.4	" "
Other cultivated land	1.0	" "
Unused but potentially productive land	4.0	" "
Built - on area and wasteland	4.4	" "

Note: (2) Source: Annuaire Statistique de la France, 1965.

The different types of topography cause a diversity of agricultural production. Western France is mainly agricultural and crops and land usage vary considerably from north to south. In the high Alps pastoral activities dominates agricultural pursuits. Also the lowlands of the Pre-Alps have established a flourishing agriculture based especially on livestock raising.

French principal crops, 1962/63 - 1965/66 by area, were as follows:

000' hectares

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Wheat	4,570	3,849	4,388	4,504
Barley	2,176	2,538	2,360	2,398
Oats	1,356	1,287	1,094	1,052
Maize	866	952	893	873
Other Cereals	427	530	490	460
Sugar Beets	340	366	425	393

Source: Banque de France: Compte Rendu des Opérations, 1965.

More than half of the total farm area is worked by farmers who own the land; about a third by tenant farmers; and the rest is farmed under a system known as "metoyage", under which the owner supplies the capital, the farmer supplies the labour and both share the produce in varying proportions.

French agricultural land consists of small and fragmented holdings, composed of scattered and irregular strips which cannot be cultivated efficiently. As much as 79% of French farms are smaller than 50 acres, 17% are under 5 acres. This is mostly the consequence of French inheritance laws, according to which French farms have been divided and subdivided equally among heirs.

Despite the fact that 20.6% of the population lives by farming it contributes only 8.7% to national production (1965). One of the principal objectives of France's agricultural policy is to augment productivity of agriculture and eliminate the present disparity between the standard of





living of farmers and that of the industrial population.

A characteristic of French agriculture during the last few years has been the systematic modernization of equipment to compensate for the steady attrition of its agricultural manpower; approximately 3.9 million in 1962, compared with 5.2 million in 1954.

French production of selected cereals and other agricultural products, 1962/63 - 1965/66, were as follows:

A. Production of Cereals (1)

(million quintals)	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Wheat	140.5	102.5	138.4	143.5
Barley	60.0	73.8	67.9	72.9
Oats	26.2	28.8	23.0	24.3
Maize	18.6	38.7	21.0	34.0

B. Other Agricultural Products

		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Potatoes	(million of tons)	13.3	15.8	11.4	11.7
Wine	(million hectolitres)	73.5	56.1	60.9	66.6
Sugar	(000' tons)	1,497.0	1,848.0	2,209.0	2,150.0

Source: (1) Banque de France: Compte Rendu des Operations, 1965.

Cereals have always held an important place in France's rural life. Once domestic needs have been satisfied, there are about two to three million metric tons of wheat available for export. France is one of the chief wheat exporting countries.

Vineyards, which cover some 1.4 million hectares, are concentrated mostly along the Mediterranean coast. But most counties have at least some land planted with grapevines. France is by far the world's most important wine producer.

Fruit gardens and vegetable farms are scattered all over the country, but there is a greater concentration around big cities, especially Paris, and in areas with a favourable climate such as the Rhone valley, central-west France and along the coast.



The livestock population in France, 1958-1964, was as follows: (1)

('000)

Animals	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Horses	1,903	1,847	1,729	1,617	1,526	1,357	1,228
Cattle	18,465	18,673	19,502	20,583	20,265	20,147	20,244
Sheep	8,748	8,925	9,063	8,924	8,944	8,626	8,821
Pigs	8,469	8,301	8,603	9,217	9,080	8,967	9,043

Source: (1) The Europa Year Book.

Animals are raised extensively in France. French dairy products, and especially French cheese, are being produced and exported in increasing quantities. Grazing is particularly well developed in the Jura Mountains.

Although there are fewer sheep than in the nineteenth century, the number of sheep in recent years has been significant. The number of horses, however, is declining. Pigs are raised in large numbers.

In all, stock raising is developing well and in a few years meat and other animal products will be one of France's main agricultural exports. A special place in agricultural sales abroad will soon be held by poultry, the raising of which is at present on the increase.

In 1962, the EEC began a formal organization for the marketing of cereals, pork, poultry and eggs, fruit, wine, vegetables, but its impact on production and trade remained very limited in the absence of an agreement on price alignment. By the beginning of 1965, EEC countries had reduced their intra-EEC custom duties on all industrial goods by 70% but the reduction in duties on agricultural products varied from 50% to 55% according to the product group and it applied only to certain farm products.

EEC agricultural policy has two basic goals: to harmonize members agricultural policies and to replace national market organizations by a common organization. This presupposes common financing of the European agricultural policy. The agreement on financing of the European agricultural policy was reached in May 1966, and the required measures will enter into force, for the most important products, between July 1, 1967 and July 1, 1968.

On July 1, 1967, all expenses - particularly the subsidies for exporting surpluses to nonmember countries - will be financed by the Community's special funds and no longer by the national budgets.

Farm price supports and export subsidies will mainly benefit French farmers because France is the main agricultural producer among the EEC members.

France as a member of EEC, must adopt its agriculture if it wants to be a competitive partner in the Common Market. The problem of French agriculture





is not only that of an economy in the process of modernization, it is also that of a society in the process of transformation. About 30% of the French population still derives its living from agriculture and 21% of the active population is engaged in agricultural activities. The problem of aligning agricultural incomes and living conditions with those in other sectors is of paramount importance.

#### 6a. Fishing

France is among the principal producers of fish in Western Europe. According to Annuaire Statistique de la France, 1965, the French fishing fleet was (1964), composed of 13,822 vessels aggregating 281,390 tons and 843,503 horsepower.

The fleet was divided, as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Horsepower</u>
North Sea and Manche Channel	3,287	106,367	269,066
Atlantic Ocean	6,942	160,549	508,559
Mediterranean Sea	3,593	14,474	65,878

Fishing is one of the major activities on the western coast of France and is the main source of livelihood for many coastal villages. Both, inshore and offshore deep-sea fishing is practiced.

Each year, many French vessels leave the French ports to fish on the Grand Banks, off the North American coast. Most of the fish caught by these vessels are processed at the tiny islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the last remnants of French possessions in North America.

By tonnage, the French fishing fleet was (1964) as follows:

95.2 percent	100 and under
4.4 percent	from 101 to 500 tons
0.4 percent	501 tons and over

In 1964 the fishing catch was 612.3 thousand metric tons of different kinds of fish with a value of 1,052.2 million francs.

#### 7. Forestry

France's forests cover an area of 11.8 million hectares (1964) or 21.7% of the total area of the country. About 64% of the total forest area is privately owned. 30 percent of the French forests are coniferous and 70 percent broad leaved.





The forestry situation in France in 1950 and 1960 was as follows:

		<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>
Forest Area	million ha	11.40	11.70
Growing stock	million cubic metres without bark	765,000	765,000
Forest removals	" " " " "	23.80	31.50
Other removals		<u>3.60</u>	<u>5.70</u>
TOTAL removals-		27.40	37.20

In France planting is carried out within the framework of a long-term plan. The objective of the plan for the period 1946-1976, is to cover 2 million hectares, to be made up by afforestation of 400,000 hectares, reforestation of 700,000 hectares of bare land within the existing forest area, the establishment of 100,000 hectares of plantations outside the forest and the improvement of 800,000 hectares of existing coppice and degraded high forest.

France is an important producer of lumber. French output of hardwood lumber (2.5 million cubic meters in 1960) is in excess of domestic consumption and France exports about 13% of its production, (1959-61, export was 334 thousand cubic metres). French production of softwood lumber is from 4.7 to 5.0 million cubic meters annually. Consumption has generally exceeded production and approximately 10 percent (1949-51) to 15 percent (1959-61) of total consumption of sawn softwood is imported.

French net imports of industrial woods, 1935-61, were as follows: (1)

	<u>Net Imports</u> Million cubic metres roundwood equivalent	<u>Net Imports</u> as percentage of domestic consumption
1935-38	3.97	30%
1949-51	1.49	11%
1959-61	2.64	11%

Note: (1) 1958 data.

Source: United Nations: Food and Agriculture Organizations.

It is expected that the very heavy use of wood for fuel will decline, which will leave considerable scope for increasing the share available for industrial woods.



French production and foreign trade of wood pulp, paper and paperboard, 1961-1964, were as follows, (000' tons):

	Wood Pulp				Paper and Paperboard		
	Production		Foreign Trade(1)		Production	Foreign Trade(2)	
	Mechanical pulp	Chemical pulp	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports
1961	511	729	812	78	2,745	244	164
1962	511	744	803	75	2,822	326	148
1963	523	778	888	79	3,002	411	157
1964	535	842	900	99	3,128	513	168

Note: (1) Includes foreign trade of pulp used for artificial fibres.  
(2) Includes foreign trade in folded paperboard.

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la France, 1965.

## 8. Mining

France is rich in natural resources and produces several minerals of considerable importance to its industries and its exports trade.

France takes third place among the world's iron ore producing countries, after the Soviet Union and the United States. The Lorraine iron ore deposits, the largest in Europe, now supply about 40% of European production.

1964 French production of iron ore and its distribution, was as follows:

Production	60,938	thousand tons
for domestic use	38,689	" "
for exports	22,109	" "
to West Germany	6,427	" "
to United Kingdom	227	" "
to Belgium-Luxembourg	15,455	" "

The French economy is deficient in fuel. France is required to import about 40% of its fuel needs. Few nations must import such a large percentage of their fuel requirements.

French coal production was:

<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
	(thousand of metric tons)		
55,269	55,241	50,229	55,271

Source: Charbanages de France.





For the last fifteen years, the French coal industry has followed a policy of modernization, rationalization and re-equipping. But in spite of its large coal production, France must import anthracite and coking coal.

The French petroleum industry, has become one of the major national industries. The great efforts undertaken in research and prospecting, have led to the discovery of oil fields, especially in the Sahara. Petroleum output in France is low and covers only a small percentage of annual consumption and most of French petroleum needs must be filled by importing.

France imported in 1964, 20,389.8 thousands of metric tons of coal in the value of 2,075.5 million francs.

Production of petroleum in Metropolitan France, 1961-1964, in thousands of tons, was as follows:

<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u> (thousands of tons)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
2,163.4	2,370.2	2,522.0	2,845.5

French petroleum imports, 1961-1964, were, in thousands of tons:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u> (thousands of tons)	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
TOTAL-	35,018	37,161	43,258	49,275
from				
Middle East	20,368	20,690	22,835	26,028
America	2,499	2,615	2,649	2,595
Africa	12,038	13,769	17,660	20,560
Soviet Union	113	87	114	92

With recent discoveries of petroleum in southwestern France this may become an oil source in the future.

Among other minerals, France has important deposits of bauxite, potash and salt.

French production of potash represents about 20% of the worlds production. It was as follows, (in thousand tons of K<sub>2</sub>O contents):

<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
1,922	1,915	1,983



Of this about 40% is exported. France possesses one of the world's largest deposits of potash, near Mulhouse.

Bauxite deposits in the Southern French Alps are one of the largest in the world.

French production and exports of bauxite, 1962-1964, in thousands of metric tons, was:

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Production	2,194	2,029	2,434
of which is exported	297.9	281.1	388.1

Other selected French mineral productions, was as follows:

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
	(thousands metric tons)		
Zinc (60% concentrate)	31.8	25.8	25.2
Lead (70% concentrate)	21.6	10.6	15.2
Sulphur	1,483	1,527	1,611
Salt	2,980	3,089	3,243

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la France, 1965.

## 9. Industry

France is one of the world's leading industrial countries with a highly developed and diversified economy. Manufacturing and trade are its principal economic activities.

French industry is predominantly situated in the north and east of France and in the Paris region. The economic advantages of the northern area are enhanced by its proximity to the important parts of Rouen, Le Havre, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk. The industrialization of Eastern France is based on the presence of the important iron ore deposits and important waterways which afford easy access to this region and to Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Because France lacks sufficient quantities of some industrial raw materials, French industry is characterized by its high quality. In most of their products, skill is of considerable importance. Handicraft industries play an important role, and the small artisan establishment is typical of many branches of French industry.





## Steel Industry

France follows closely behind Great Britain and West Germany among the steel-producing countries of Western Europe. The iron and steel industry is very important in France's economic life. Most French industries are dependent upon it.

The French steel industry is concentrated in the Moselle Valley and its major tributaries and in the Longwy iron basin on the Belgium-Luxembourg border. The iron-steel industry of Lorraine is a modern industry with a number of completely integrated plants. It produces more than three-fourths of the iron and steel of France.

France's steel production, 1962-1964, was as follows:

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
	(thousands of tons)		
Steel-ingots and castings			
TOTAL-	17,240	17,556	19,780

France exports more steel than it imports. Its imports and exports of steel, 1962-1964, was as follows:

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
	(thousands of tons)		
Imports	3,054.7	3,424.4	3,936.7
Exports	4,433.0	4,455	5,413.0

The principal French supplier and customer for steel is West Germany.

French steel production capacity in 1965 was 24.5 million metric tons as against 17.2 million in 1962, following the development of a new steel complex at Dunkirk, the construction of new blast furnaces and oxygen blast steel mills and an increase in the labour force from 159,000 in 1961 to 176,000 in 1965.

The French Government has announced in August, 1966, that it is setting aside \$600 million in long term, low-interest credits to help boost the French steel industry.

## Nonferrous metals

The production of nonferrous metals, especially aluminium, copper, nickel and zinc, has also developed considerably.



The French production of selected nonferrous metals, 1962-1964, was as follows: (1)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u> (thousands of tons)	<u>1964</u>
Aluminium	294.4	298.4	316.0
Antimon	1.0	0.5	0.5
Copper	37.5	33.7	37.9
Magnesium	2.2	1.8	1.0
Nickel	10.2	9.6	8.1
Cobalt	0.6	0.7	0.7
Lead	94.3	105.6	121.7
Zinc	164.2	168.0	190.4

French domestic production of nonferrous metals does not satisfy domestic consumption.

France's imports of nonferrous metals, 1962-1964, was as follows: (1)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u> (thousands of tons)	<u>1964</u>
Aluminium	50.6	52.7	66.8
Copper	226.7	212.3	248.8
Nickel	17.9	17.6	19.7
Lead	64.7	65.4	55.6
Zinc	32.4	20.5	22.1

Source: (1) Annuaire Statistique de la France, 1965.

### Engineering Industry

France was able to reestablish its manufacturing industries and expand its export trade fairly soon after the Second World War, due mainly to the large world demand for engineering products at that time and the fact that the West Germany producers had not yet entered overseas markets.

The Engineering Industry is essentially a labour intensive industry. In France, there are about 650,000 employees in this industry in 11,500 establishments.

The industry exports one quarter of its output. Its 1966 exports rose by 10%. Growth is expected to continue at the same rate. The EEC countries are today absorbing 41% of French exports of engineering products, West Germany being the biggest customer.

France's total exports of engineering products were:

1960	9.5 billion francs
1965	14.8       "       "





## Auto Industry

France has nudged out Britain as the world's fourth largest auto producer, and is now outranked only by the United States, West Germany and Japan. In 1966, French automakers turned out a record of 2,050,000 vehicles.

French shipment of cars, 1961-1965, was as follows: (1)

<u>Year</u>	Passenger Cars and Commercial	<u>Trucks</u>
	<u>Vehicles</u>	
	000'	000'
1961	1,018	212
1962	1,271	224
1963	1,403	245
1964	1,327	252
1965	1,315	Not available

Auto production in 1964, was as follows: (1)

Renault	427,084 cars
Citroen	268,601 "
Simca	264,316 "
Peugeot	227,585 "
Panhard	29,460 "
Facel	302 "
TOTAL-	1,327,348 cars

Note: (1) Source: Annuaire Statistique de la France, 1965.

The state owned Renault, France's largest auto maker, pushed aside Citroen to take the lion's share of the domestic market for the first time in 1964. But the biggest gainer was the Chrysler owned Simca, with a 43% increase in production and a 52% jump in exports.

1964 French exports of cars by areas and selected countries, was as follows:

Franc Zone	50,569 cars
Europe-of which:	347,223 "
West Germany	( 69,581) "
Belgium-Luxembourg	(107,738) "
Spain	( 30,379) "
America-of which:	76,786 "
United States	( 43,460) "
Canada	( 5,431) "
Argentina	( 11,058) "
Africa	26,788 "
Asia	11,659 "
Oceania	1,686 "
Various	4,296 "
TOTAL-	519,007 cars



In the same year (1964), France imported 158,341 cars. From West Germany (91,792); Italy (30,702) and from the United Kingdom (28,205).

French auto producers are also interested in the auto industry in various foreign countries. Renault has 22 factories abroad, and in 1965 they produced 158,000 vehicles. Renault will rebuild and modernize the Moskvich plant at Moscow, to step up its present capacity of 80-90 thousand cars a year to 300-350 thousand units. Peugeot has ten foreign plants including one (jointly with Renault) in Canada. Citroen also has ten factories abroad, Simca has plants of its own in foreign countries, for instance in Brazil and Morocco, and shares others with Chrysler.

### Chemical Industry

The chemical industry plays a very important part in the French economy. It underwent great expansion during the last decade. Total chemical production increased threefold. France is in fourth place amongst exporters of chemical products.

From mineral acids to medicine and perfumes, and including the organic synthetic industries, dyes, plastics, detergents, etc. the French chemicals industry comprises thousands of enterprises with a total of 230,000 employees. The factories are spread over the whole country.

The heavy chemical industry, which manufactures the basic and intermediary products, represents a little more than half (about 53%) of total turnover of the French chemical industry (1964); pharmaceutical products account for about 17%, and the allied chemical industries, which produce the finished products (paints, cleaning products, detergents, toilet preparations, etc.) cover the remainder, or about 30%.

The fertilizer industry is now of major importance. Consumption of fertilizers is not only rising in France but it supplies fertilizers to various west European countries.

A substantial part of French chemical production is exported, particularly such basic chemicals as caustic soda, calcium carbide, sodium carbonate, and aluminium oxide. In addition, exports include such specialties as essential oils, perfumery, pharmaceuticals, and potassium fertilizers. Special mention should be made of the plastic industry, the expansion of which has been and continues to be impressive.

French exports and imports of chemicals, 1962-1964, were as follows:

Imports			Exports		
1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
(million francs)					
2,243	2,799	3,349	2,897	3,458	4,065

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la France, 1965.





## Textile Industry

The textile industry has historically been one of the main industries of France and now ranks as the third largest French industry. It is thus a leading European industry turning out about 17% of the textiles produced in Western Europe and 29% of the EEC countries.

Every branch of textile production is represented in France. Particularly important is cotton spinning and weaving, followed by wool, silk weaving, artificial and synthetic fibres, linen and jute. Although France produces all types of textiles, it has gained its reputation in the field of fashion fabrics. Recently the French home market has been dominated by keen competition from abroad, which keeps prices down.

French exports of textiles, 1961-1964, in million of francs, was as follows:

Year	Value	Percentage of Total Value of the French Exports
1961	3,965	11%
1962	4,124	11%
1963	4,497	11%
1964	4,860	11%

Source: Institut National de la Statistique.

France has many other industries, turning out a wide range of products. The French electrical products industry has made great strides during the last two decades and is one of the most rapidly expanding ones in France. Its aircraft industry ranks fourth in the world. French shipyards are well known. France also produces and exports a wide variety of fine quality leather and glass manufactures.

France, today, may be classified amongst the great industrial countries. French industrial production is now growing at a rate equivalent to a little over 6% annually. Some industries depend heavily on exports; the heavy machinery industry, for instance, exports 35% of its production; the car industry 30-40% and the textile industry almost a third.

## 10. Electricity

Production and consumption of electric energy in France, 1960-1964, in million of kwh, was as follows:

Year	Production			Balance of Exchange with Foreign Countries		Consumption
	Hydro	Thermal	Total	(+)	(-)	Total
1960	40,344	31,774	72,118	+98		72,020
1961	38,214	38,275	76,489		-93	76,582
1962	35,779	47,314	83,093	+752		82,341
1963	43,387	44,858	88,245		-570	88,815
1964	34,715	59,064	93,779		-2228	96,007

Note: + = surplus of exports; - = surplus of imports.



The forecast for production in 1970, is 150,000 million kwh and for 1980, 300,000 million kwh.

Source: Electricité de France.

Immediately after the end of Second World War, the French Government decided to aim at an increase in the total production of electric power with a reduction in the total consumption of coal. Total production of electric power in France has been doubling every nine years. In 1965, it topped 100 billion kwh for the first time. In 1956, it was about 50 billion kwh; in 1947, 25 billion kwh. Consumption estimate for 1965 was 109 billion kilowatt-hours as against 76.5 billion in 1961.

According to Business Abroad (26.12.1966), the French electric power industry will have to spend more than \$9 billion by 1970 to meet the goals of the Fifth Plan. Atomic power development will account for part of the spending, but the bulk of it will go for conventional generation projects and for transmission and distribution equipment. Under the Plan, Electricité de France invested nearly \$1 billion in 1966. About half was for major equipment projects, and the rest was for renovation, development and distribution projects. Investment will rise still higher between now and 1970, the Plan's terminal year.

Studies are being conducted in France on tidal and solar energy. The most powerful solar furnace in the world is nearing completion and this work is being followed with great interest by several countries which, although benefiting from much sunlight are relatively short of power.

About 63% of available hydro resources have already been utilized, and fossil fuel reserves of hard coal, natural gas, lignite and petroleum are limited.

The Nationalized French Power Company, Electricité de France (EDF) operates power stations generating 65.8% of the power utilized in France.

Installed capacities of power plants in France, 1964 and forecast for 1970 and 1980 is as follows:

	1964	1970	1980
Hydro-electric	12,300 M.W.	-	26,000 M.W.
Fossil Fuelled	14,180 M.W.	22,000 M.W.	40,000 M.W.
Nuclear	350 M.W.	2,000 M.W.	20-30,000 M.W.

France has power interconnections with Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Spain and the United Kingdom.





## 11. Nuclear Energy

For its power plants, France needs to import large quantities of fossil fuel. According to the official forecast, the importation should be of the order of 100 million tons of coal in 1970, 170 million tons in 1980 and 220 million in 1985. This would be a serious problem for the security of supplies and for the French balance of payment. Therefore, the Fifth Plan (1965-1970), provided in general terms, a program of nuclear power plants as the only way to meet future energy needs.

France has a long tradition of nuclear research, which began with the fundamental discoveries of Dr. and Madame Curie. Shortly after the Second World War, the Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique was established to administer and conduct France's peaceful and military nuclear research programme. The CEA employs almost 28,000 people and its total annual budget (civil and military) amounts to francs 5 billion.

France has 2 operating nuclear power plants, 3 operating dual purpose plutonium-electrical power plants and 4 more under construction. Plans have been announced to begin construction from 1966 to 1970 of nuclear power plants with an additional 2500 M.W. installed capacity. By 1970 it is believed that atomic power will be competitive with other forms of power.

France's nuclear power exports, despite tremendous efforts, have not succeeded in competitive bidding in Japan, India, Pakistan and other countries. France has loaned Spain sufficient money and has subsidized to at least the extent of 25% a nuclear power plant to gain her first export.

France has extensive isotope production facilities, and for many years has utilized radioisotopes in industry, research and medicine. The production of radioisotopes in France has increased as a result of the development of irradiation methods, and the annual rise in sales has been 30%.

Money expended by CEA, including military expenditures, 1961-1965, was as follows:

1961	\$234.7 millions
1962	\$266.5 "
1963	\$294.7 "
1964	\$374.0 "
1965	\$416.0 "

France is pursuing vigorously a programme for fast reactor development. In the military field, much of France's programme is devoted to construction of nuclear submarines and nuclear weapons.



## 12. Gross National Product

French Gross National Product, 1961-1965, was as follows:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Billions of francs at current prices	319.7	356.3	396.0	435.2	461.4
Billions of francs at 1959 prices	300.6	320.5	337.3	357.1	369.3

Source: Rapport sur Les Comptes de la Nation, 1965.

Recent estimates by the EEC Commission projected a G.N.P. growth rate in 1966 of 5.5% in real terms and one of 8.5% at current prices, compared with 3.5% and 6%, respectively recorded in 1965. The French Government estimates that the G.N.P. in 1967 will rise by a real 5.3%-5.8%.

French Gross National Product and its Main Components, 1962-1965, at constant prices; percentage change from preceding year, was as follows:

Year	Gross National Product	Personal Consump- tion	Public Consump- tion	Fixed Invest- ment	Foreign Trade in Goods and Services		Change in Inven- tories
					Exports	Imports	
1962	7	7	4	7	3	9	1.6
1963	4	6	2	6	8	12	1.1
1964	5	5	2	6	8	12	1.5
1965	3.5	4.5	3	5	8	7.5	-

Note: - not available.

Source: OECD

French G.N.P. per capita at 1959 prices were:

1960	6,295 francs
1961	6,513 "
1962	6,820 "
1963	7,038 "
1964	7,332 "

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la France.

In France, not only have incomes risen, but also purchasing power has risen, partly as a result of the national price stabilization programme.





### 13. Foreign Trade

The French Foreign Trade is mainly directed toward three areas.

1. EEC Countries
2. Overseas Territories - Franc Zone
3. United States

During past years, French foreign trade has become increasingly oriented toward Europe. French Trade with its partners in the European Economic Community rose more sharply than with the rest of Europe. While a large part of French foreign trade is with the Franc area, consisting principally of French overseas territories and former colonies and mandates which are now independent, the bulk of foreign trade is with foreign currency areas. French foreign trade with the Franc area countries, decreased from 1959 to 1965 significantly. The reasons lie in the change of political structure of these countries and the fact that France is exposed in these markets to increased competence from other countries.

French Foreign Trade by selected areas and groups of countries, in million of francs and percentage of total, 1959-1965, was as follows:

	Imports		Percentage of Total Imports		Exports		Percentage of Total Exports		Balance of Trade	
	1959	1965	1959	1965	1959	1965	1959	1965	1959	1965
E.C.M.	7,397	19,876	28.1	38.5	8,460	20,721	29.1	40.6	+1,043	+ 845
E.F.T.A.	2,437	5,707	9.3	11.1	3,683	7,962	12.7	15.6	+1,246	+2,255
USA-Canada	2,500	6,150	9.6	11.9	2,627	3,417	9.1	6.7	+ 127	-2,733
P.O.M. (1)	5,952	7,658	22.6	14.8	8,930	7,948	30.8	15.6	+2,978	+ 290
TOTAL-	26,289	51,640	100	100	29,031	51,042	100	100	+2,742	- 598

Note: (1) P.O.M.= Pays d' Outre Mer de la Zone Franc,  
(Overseas Territories Franc Zone)

Source: Banque de France.

The French import markets continue strong and imports in 1965-1966, after a long spell of stability are rapidly increasing, due to the fact that an expanding industry requires a growing volume of raw materials and semi-finished products.

Of France's imports, the first place is taken by crude materials, inedible, except fuels. France's imports of minerals fuels, lubricants and related materials have steadily increased in importance. In recent years they rose to second place. Of the imports, coal and petroleum occupy an important position. The raw materials for the textile industry must also be largely



imported. All of the cotton and a large proportion of the wool, flax and silk come from outside the country.

Its next most important purchase is in "Machinery and Transport Equipment". Transport equipment is prominent among these items. Further, in the order of value of France's imports comes "Manufactured Goods", classified by material. Other imports of importance include rubber, woodpulp and paper, and nonferrous metals, except for aluminium.

The French imports of industrial semifinished products, January-October, jumped by 26 percent over the 1965 figures and that of capital goods by 19%.

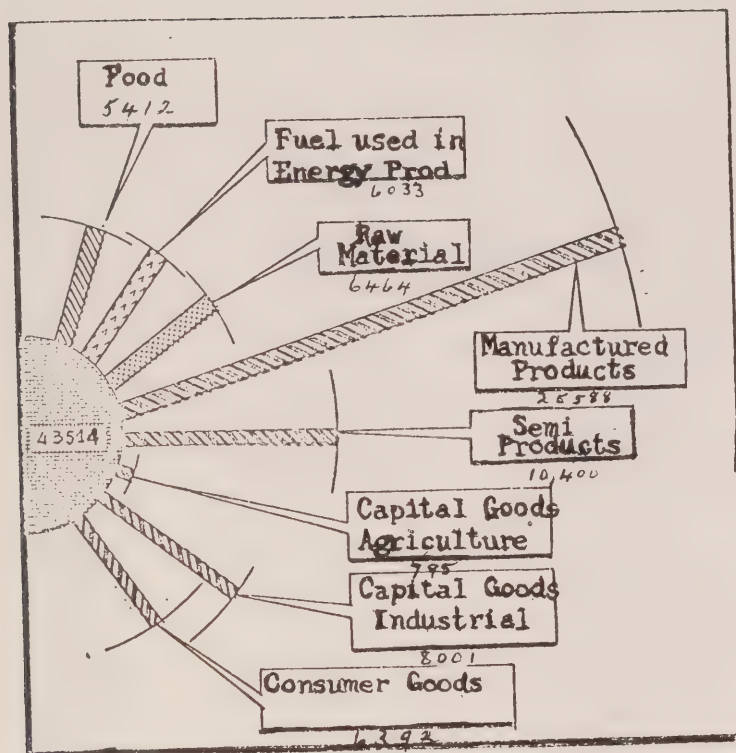
France's imports by commodities groups, total and percentage of total, 1961-1965, were as follows:

	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Total	As %	Total	As %	Total	As %	Total	As %	Total	As %
	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total
Food	2,314	9	3,210	11	3,952	11	5,028	12	5,412	12
Fuels and Lubricants	4,238	17	4,247	14	5,459	15	5,703	14	6,033	14
Raw Material	5,751	22	5,612	19	6,358	18	6,743	16	6,464	15
Manufactured Goods	13,311	52	16,327	56	19,743	56	24,145	58	25,588	59
of which:										
Semi-products	5,926	23	6,752	23	8,011	23	9,873	24	10,400	24
Finished products for:										
Agriculture	451	2	471	2	622	2	747	2	795	2
Industry	4,483	17	5,657	19	6,375	18	7,678	18	8,001	18
Consumption	2,451	10	3,447	12	4,735	13	5,847	14	6,392	15
Gold - Industrial	24		30		24		16		17	
TOTAL-	25,638	100	29,426	100	35,536	100	41,636	100	43,514	100

Source: Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances, France.

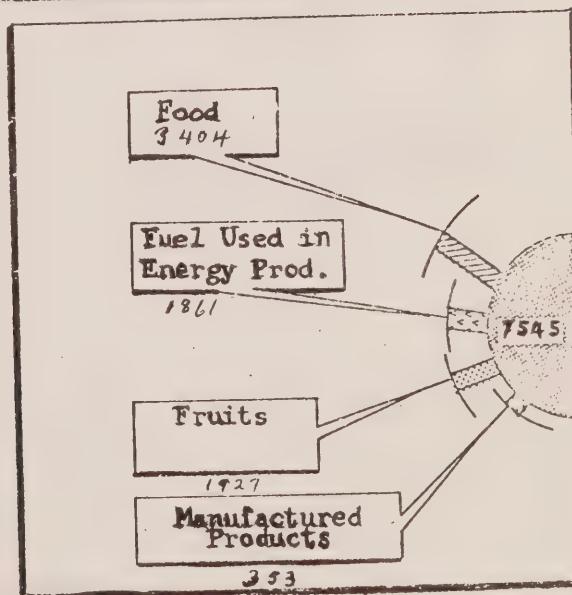


DISTRIBUTION BY GROUP OF PRODUCTS  
IMPORTS IN MILLIONS FRANCS  
1965



Countries Outside  
Franc Zone

Franc Zone

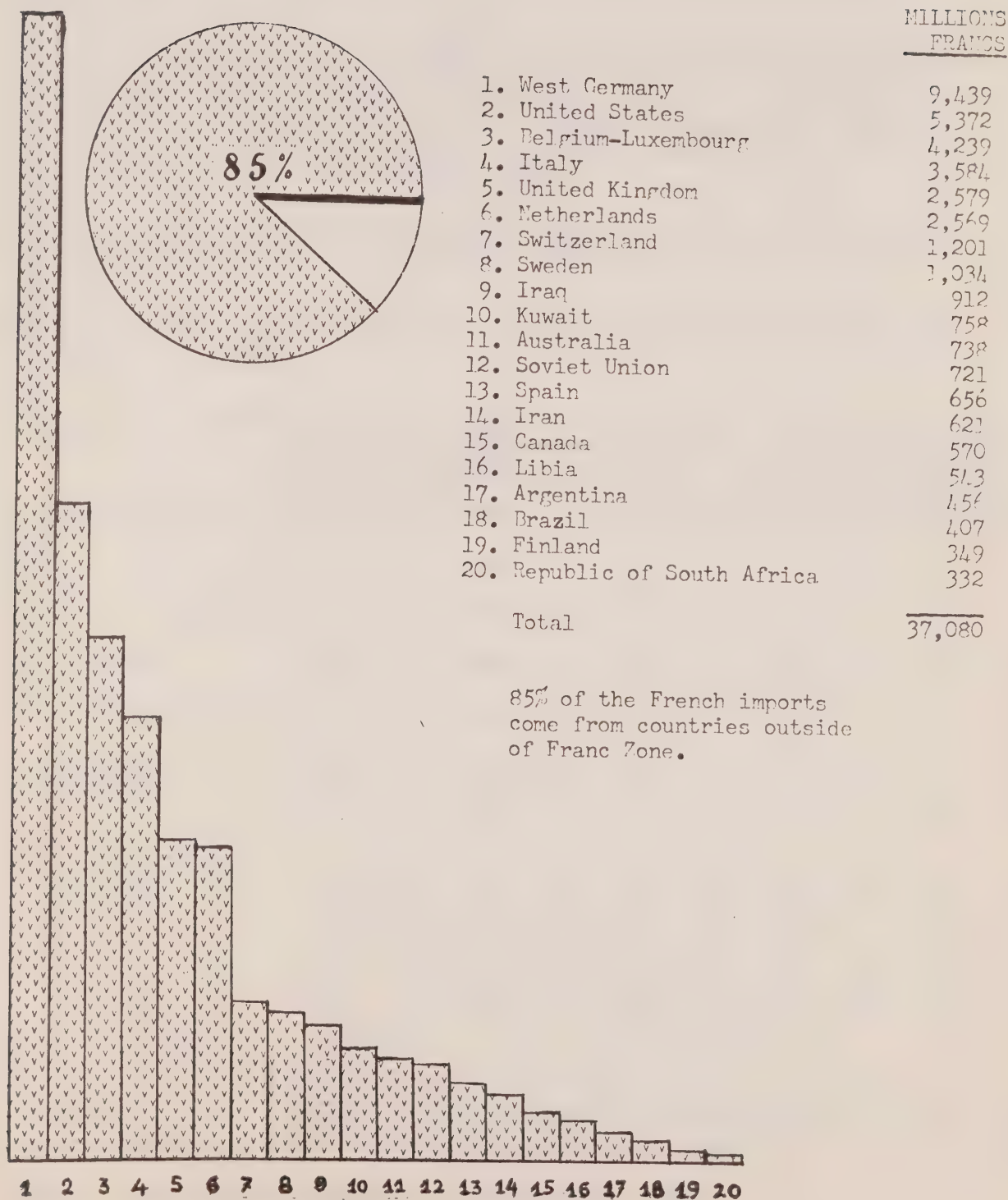


SOURCE: Statistiques Du Commerce Extérieur De La France





PRINCIPAL FRENCH SUPPLIERS  
COUNTRIES OUTSIDE OF FRANC ZONE  
(YEAR - 1965)





The pattern of exports in France shows a considerable growth for manufactures intended either for final or intermediate consumption which, shows that French products have remained competitive on foreign markets, despite the rise in internal prices.

On the other hand, the slowing down in sales of capital goods, should be noted. This is probably due to the very big increase in international competition.

French exports are dominated by specialty goods of high quality. Textiles form the chief exports, and of these the most important are synthetic fibers, cotton goods and apparel. The export of metal products such as automobiles, locomotives and electrical equipment is expanding. Chemical exports are also important; and wines, though not high on the list of value, are one of the oldest of the French exports.

In 1965 and 1966, French exports were stimulated in part by the fact that domestic demand was low, and thus French industries looked abroad for markets.

France's exports by commodity groups, total and percentage of total, 1961-1965, was as follows:

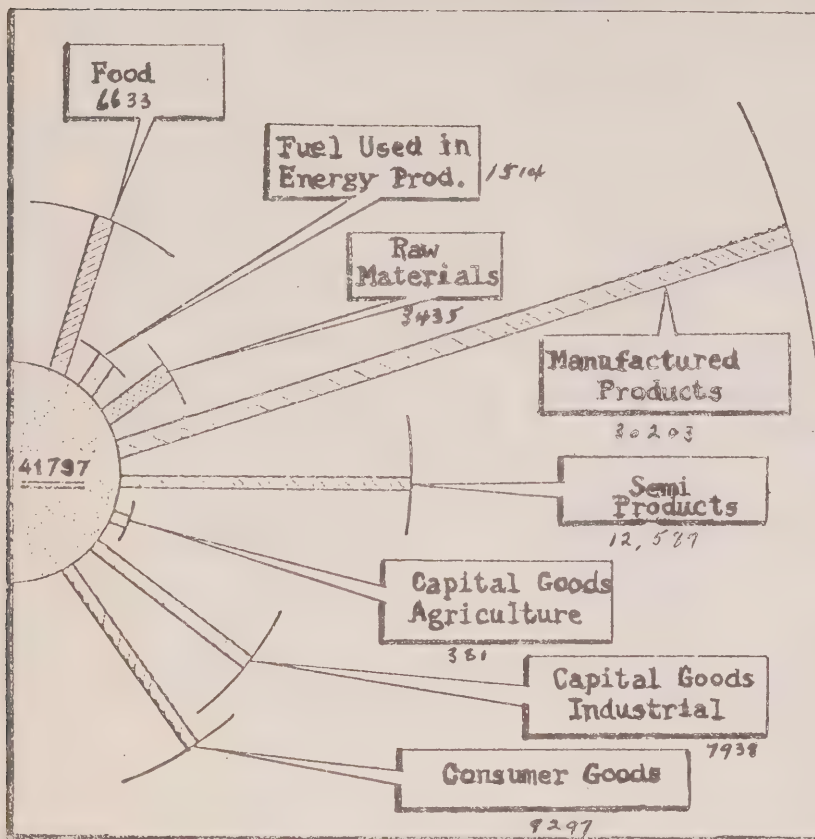
	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Total	As %	Total	As %	Total	As %	Total	As %	Total	As %
	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total
Food	3,400	13	3,692	13	4,958	15	5,792	16	6,633	16
Fuel and Lubricants	876	3	1,013	3	1,144	4	1,390	4	1,514	4
Raw Material	2,744	11	2,803	10	2,937	9	3,307	9	3,435	8
Manufactured Goods	19,313	73	21,534	74	23,248	72	26,094	71	30,203	72
of which:										
Semi-products	8,638	33	8,778	30	9,369	29	10,898	30	12,587	30
Finished products for:										
Agriculture	158	0.6	221	0.7	240	0.8	311	0.8	381	1
Industry	5,032	19	5,946	21	6,141	19	6,888	19	7,938	19
Consumption	5,485	21	6,589	23	7,498	23	7,997	22	9,297	22
Gold - Industrial	19		8		8		7		12	
TOTAL-	26,352	100	29,050	100	32,295	100	36,590	100	41,797	100

Source: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, France.



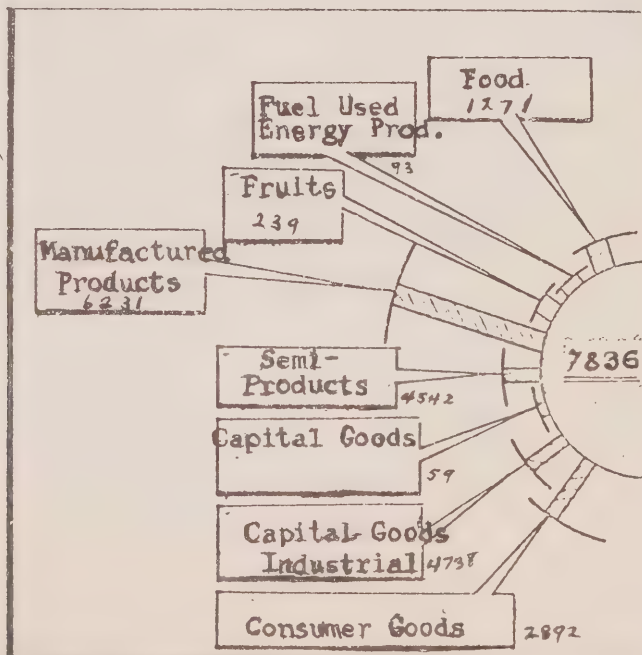


DISTRIBUTION BY GROUP OF PRODUCTS  
EXPORTS IN MILLIONS FRANGS  
1965



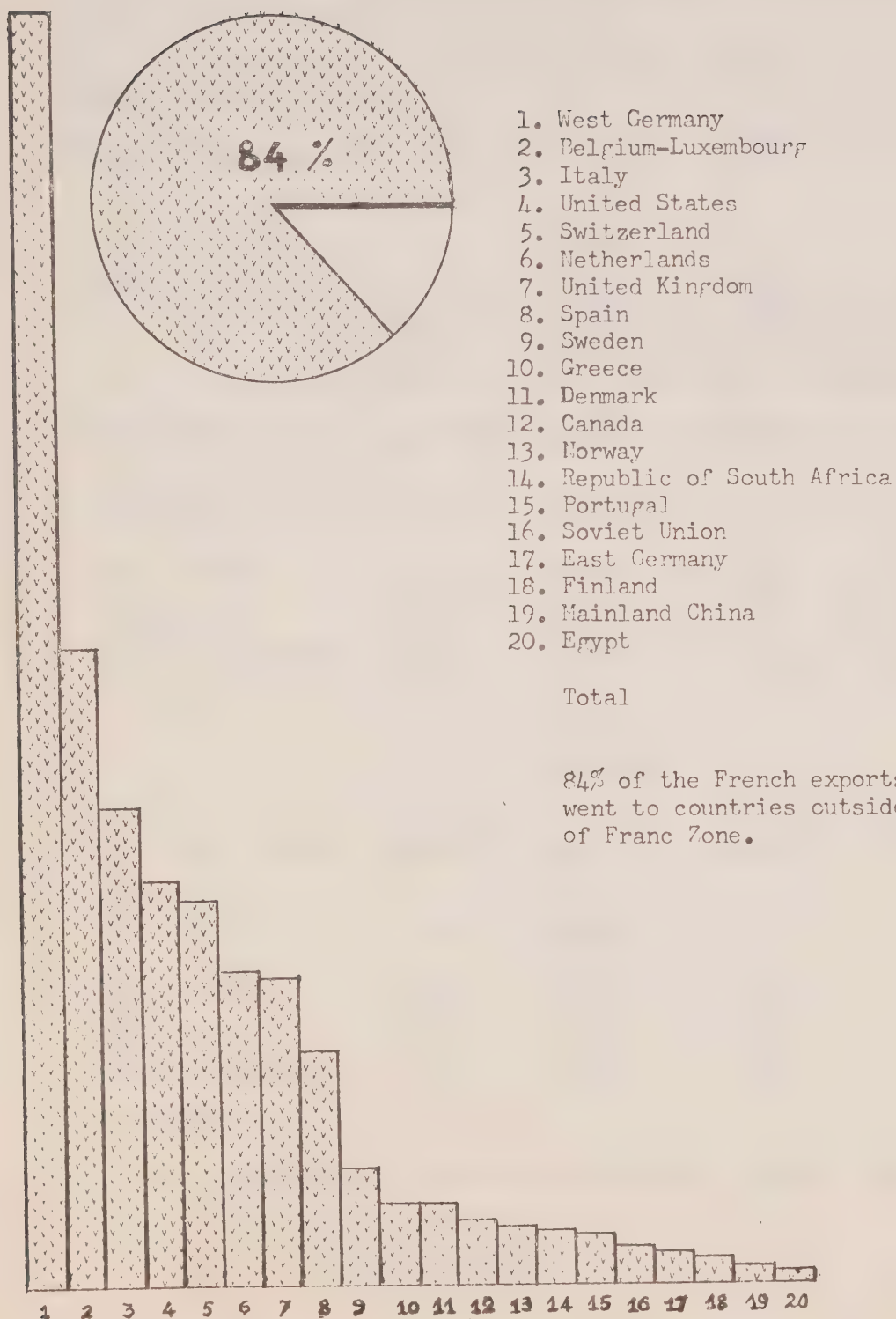
Countries Outside  
Franc Zone

Franc Zone





PRINCIPAL FRENCH CUSTOMERS  
COUNTRIES OUTSIDE FRANC ZONE  
(YEAR - 1965)



84% of the French exports  
went to countries outside  
of Franc Zone.



Of special importance for French exporters is the available credit facilities from French Banks. Export credit averages 8.35% of the total French Bank Credit Outstanding. In France, there is the Export Insurance Co., a semipublic institution which provides short-term export credit insurance against commercial and political risks. Medium-term insurance (2-5 years) with government guarantee, can also be obtained through Export Insurance Co., provided contracts are approved by the Export Commission of the Finance Ministry.

France's foreign trade policy is based on the European Economic Community of which France is a member.

French foreign trade with the EEC countries, 1961-1965, was as follows:

A. Imports

	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total
TOTAL French Imports	25,638	100	29,426	100	35,536	100	41,636	100	43,514	100
of which from:										
EEC Countries	10,382	40	12,460	43	15,438	43	18,582	45	19,832	46
West Germany	5,626	22	6,536	23	7,760	22	9,114	22	9,439	22
Italy	1,509	6	2,046	7	2,552	7	3,134	8	3,585	8
Netherlands	1,247	5	1,425	5	1,873	5	2,459	6	2,569	6
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,000	7	2,453	8	3,253	9	3,875	9	4,239	10

B. Exports

TOTAL French Exports	26,352	100	29,050	100	32,295	100	36,590	100	41,797	100
of which to:										
EEC Countries	11,954	45	13,392	46	15,267	47	17,222	47	20,321	49
West Germany	5,407	21	6,278	22	6,622	20	7,727	21	9,580	23
Italy	2,412	9	2,734	9	3,690	12	3,429	9	3,619	9
Netherlands	1,174	4	1,252	4	1,328	4	1,737	5	2,303	5
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,961	11	3,128	11	3,627	11	4,329	12	4,819	12

Source: Statistique du Commerce Extérieur de la France, 1965.





France's foreign trade with the members of EEC has increased more quickly than its total foreign trade. Trade with EFTA countries also has increased but not at same pace as with EEC. West Germany is France's foremost customer as well as supplier.

Great importance is attached to the complete abolition of duty on imports and exports between the six countries of EEC.

The agreement reached by the Six on May 11, 1966, is a major contribution to building the Common Market. It settles the question of financing the common agricultural policy and it sets a firm date for the free movement of farm products and industrial goods in the Community.

In the industrial sector, the original customs duties have been cut by 80%, since the start of the Common Market. On May 11, 1966, the Six decided that a further 5% cut would take effect on July 1, 1967, and that the remaining 15% of protection would be eliminated on July 1, 1968. On the same date, the EEC member countries will then have identical protective tariffs with respect to nonmember countries.

Under the Rome Treaty, all former French territories are associated with the Common Market, and they depend heavily on France for trade.

Imports and exports with EFTA, 1961-1965, was as follows:

	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total	Million of franc	Total
<u>A. Imports</u>										
EFTA, TOTAL	3,419	13	4,109	15	5,229	15	5,755	14	5,685	13
of which:										
United Kingdom	1,487	6	1,925	7	2,577	7	2,686	6	2,579	6
Switzerland	733	3	905	3	1,070	3	1,149	3	1,201	3
<u>B. Exports</u>										
EFTA, TOTAL	5,338	20	5,803	20	6,484	20	7,390	20	7,762	18
of which:										
United Kingdom	1,809	7	1,717	6	1,963	6	2,257	6	2,290	5
Switzerland	1,797	7	2,106	7	2,479	8	2,793	8	2,851	7

Source: Statistique du Commerce Extérieur de la France, 1965.



Prior to 1939, the United Kingdom was one of France's leading foreign suppliers. Today West Germany is the main supplier, providing about 22% of the French imports. The United States is in second place, providing 12%-13% of the total.

While French imports from the United States rose from 3,638 million francs in 1961 to 5,372 million francs in 1965, French exports to the United States over the same period rose from 2,059 million to 2,935 million francs. In other words, French imports increased by 32.27 percent but French exports to the United States rose only 29.84 percent.

The principal U.S. exports to France consists of: machinery, precision instruments, aircraft, fuel and oils, cotton and grains.

French exports to the U.S. consisted of: iron, steel and products, motor vehicles, alcoholic beverages, oils and perfumes and works of art.

France is demonstrating a definite trend towards increased trade with Soviet Bloc countries and Communist China. East Germany is also now considered as one of the good markets for French industrial products, but Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania are not forgotten.

France's Foreign Trade with the Soviet Union is increasing. Imports from the Soviet Union increased from 1959 to 1965 by 45%, from 500 million francs to 720 million francs. France's exports to the Soviet Union increased from 450 million francs in 1959 to 680 million francs in 1965.

The 1964 agreement between the Soviet Union and France would place 3,600 million francs worth of Soviet orders for capital goods in France.

As a result of the meeting of Russian and French Trade ministers, held in Paris, January 1967, France agreed to buy from the Soviet Union during 1967, 30,000 tons of cotton, and the Soviet Union agreed to buy an equivalent value of French consumer goods, which previously had been neglected in favour of capital goods.

In French foreign trade, progress is most noticeable in sales to industrialized countries. Actually, most of the signals for the immediate future point more toward "industrial cooperation" than to an increase in the actual exchange of goods.

France is beginning to look toward wider horizons if only as a protection against increasing competition from the other industrialized countries.





TRADE OF FRANCE WITH EASTERN EUROPE: TOTAL AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE (1962 - JUNE 1965)

EXPORTS OF FRANCE TO EASTERN EUROPE:  
TOTAL AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS

COUNTRY	1962			1963			1964			JANUARY-JUNE 1965		
	EXPORTS VALUE \$'000 U.S.	AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS		EXPORTS VALUE \$'000 U.S.	AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS		EXPORTS VALUE \$'000 U.S.	AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS		EXPORTS VALUE \$'000 U.S.	AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	
U. S. S. R.	138,107	1.88		64,226	0.79		64,081	0.71		35,989	0.74	
BULGARIA	9,935	0.13		16,954	0.21		21,092	0.23		10,918	0.22	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	25,556	0.35		21,020	0.26		16,036	0.18		15,326	0.31	
GERMANY, EAST	15,957	0.22		18,117	0.22		26,265	0.29		41,161	0.84	
HUNGARY	27,962	0.38		40,175	0.50		24,279	0.27		9,569	0.20	
POLAND	24,999	0.34		43,979	0.54		39,564	0.44		9,855	0.20	
RUMANIA	20,620	0.28		20,787	0.26		42,889	0.48		27,132	0.56	
ALBANIA	4,017	0.05		764	0.01		617	0.01		353	0.01	
YUGOSLAVIA	25,076	0.34		46,733	0.58		46,493	0.52		20,640	0.42	
TOTAL	292,233	3.97		272,757	3.38		281,319	3.13		170,943	3.50	

NOTE: - NOT APPLICABLE

SOURCE: UNITED NATION'S COMMODITY TRADE STATISTICS



TRADE OF FRANCE WITH EASTERN EUROPE: TOTAL AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE (1962 - JUNE 1965)

IMPORTS OF FRANCE FROM EASTERN EUROPE:  
TOTAL AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORTS

COUNTRY	1962			1963			1964			JANUARY-JUNE 1965		
	IMPORTS VALUE \$'000 U.S.	AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS		IMPORTS VALUE \$'000 U.S.	AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS		IMPORTS VALUE \$'000 U.S.	AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS		IMPORTS VALUE \$'000 U.S.	AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	
U.S.S.R.	110,710	1.47		141,089	1.62		141,113	1.40		65,604	1.26	
BULGARIA	8,961	0.12		12,778	0.15		8,076	0.08		2,049	0.04	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	14,839	0.20		15,751	0.18		22,809	0.23		14,090	0.27	
GERMANY, EAST	8,546	0.11		12,568	0.14		14,236	0.14		6,079	0.12	
HUNGARY	8,103	0.11		10,906	0.13		11,758	0.12		7,272	0.14	
POLAND	24,136	0.32		23,294	0.27		30,817	0.31		15,567	0.30	
RUMANIA	22,117	0.29		34,276	0.39		28,988	0.29		15,675	0.30	
ALBANIA	-	-		264	-		1,265	0.01		-	-	
YUGOSLAVIA	11,968	0.16		13,105	0.15		19,158	0.19		8,299	0.16	
TOTAL	209,428	2.79		264,033	3.03		278,223	2.76		134,711	2.60	

NOTE: - NOT APPLICABLE

SOURCE: UNITED NATION'S COMMODITY TRADE STATISTICS



DISTRIBUTION OF FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE (ALL ZONES)

BY PRINCIPAL SECTIONS OF PRODUCTS

Imports	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
	-----million francs-----			-----percentage-----		
Foodstuffs	7.653	8.857	8.813	17,8	17,8	17,3
Fuels & Electricity	7.123	7.528	7.898	16,5	15,1	15,5
Raw materials	8.170	8.797	8.408	19,0	17,7	16,4
Manufacture	20.153	24.537	25.940	46,7	49,4	50,8
of which:						
Semi-products	(8.364)	(10.214)	(10.709)	(19,4)	(20,5)	(21,0)
Capital goods	(7.030)	(8.453)	(8.807)	(16,3)	(17,0)	(17,2)
Consumption goods	(4.759)	(5.870)	(6.424)	(11,0)	(11,9)	(12,6)
TOTAL-	43.099	49.719	51.059	100,0	100,0	100,0

Exports	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
	-----million francs-----			-----percentage-----		
Foodstuffs	6.195	7.096	7.904	15,5	16,0	15,9
Fuels & Electricity	1.463	1.523	1.608	3,7	3,4	3,2
Raw materials	3.175	3.565	3.688	8,0	8,0	7,4
Manufacture	29.083	32.224	36.433	72,8	72,6	73,5
of which:						
Semi-products	(10.745)	(12.414)	(14.130)	(26,9)	(28,0)	(28,5)
Capital goods	(7.991)	(8.828)	(10.115)	(20,0)	(19,9)	(20,4)
Consumption goods	(10.347)	(10.982)	(12.188)	(25,9)	(24,7)	(24,6)
TOTAL-	39.916	44.408	49.633	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Banque de France, 1965: Compte Rendu des Opérations.





(continued) DISTRIBUTION OF FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE (ALL ZONES)

BY PRINCIPAL SECTIONS OF PRODUCTS

Balances	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)			Improvement or Deterioration		
	1963	1964	1965	1963/62	1964/63	1965/64
	----millions of francs----			-----millions of francs-----		
Foodstuffs	-1.458	-1.761	-909	+749	-303	+852
Fuels & Electricity	-5.660	-6.005	-6.290	-1.313	-345	-285
Raw materials	-4.995	-5.232	-4.720	-661	-237	+512
Manufacture	+8.930	+7.687	+10.493	-1.179	-1.243	+2.806
of which:						
Semi-products	(+2.381)	(+2.200)	(+3.421)	(-530)	(-181)	(+1.221)
Capital goods	(+961)	(+375)	(+1.308)	(-438)	(-586)	(+933)
Consumption goods	(+5.588)	(+5.112)	(+5.764)	(-211)	(-476)	(+652)
TOTAL-	-3.183	-5.311	-1.426	-2.404	-2.128	+3.885

Source: Banque de France, 1965: Compte Rendu des Opérations.

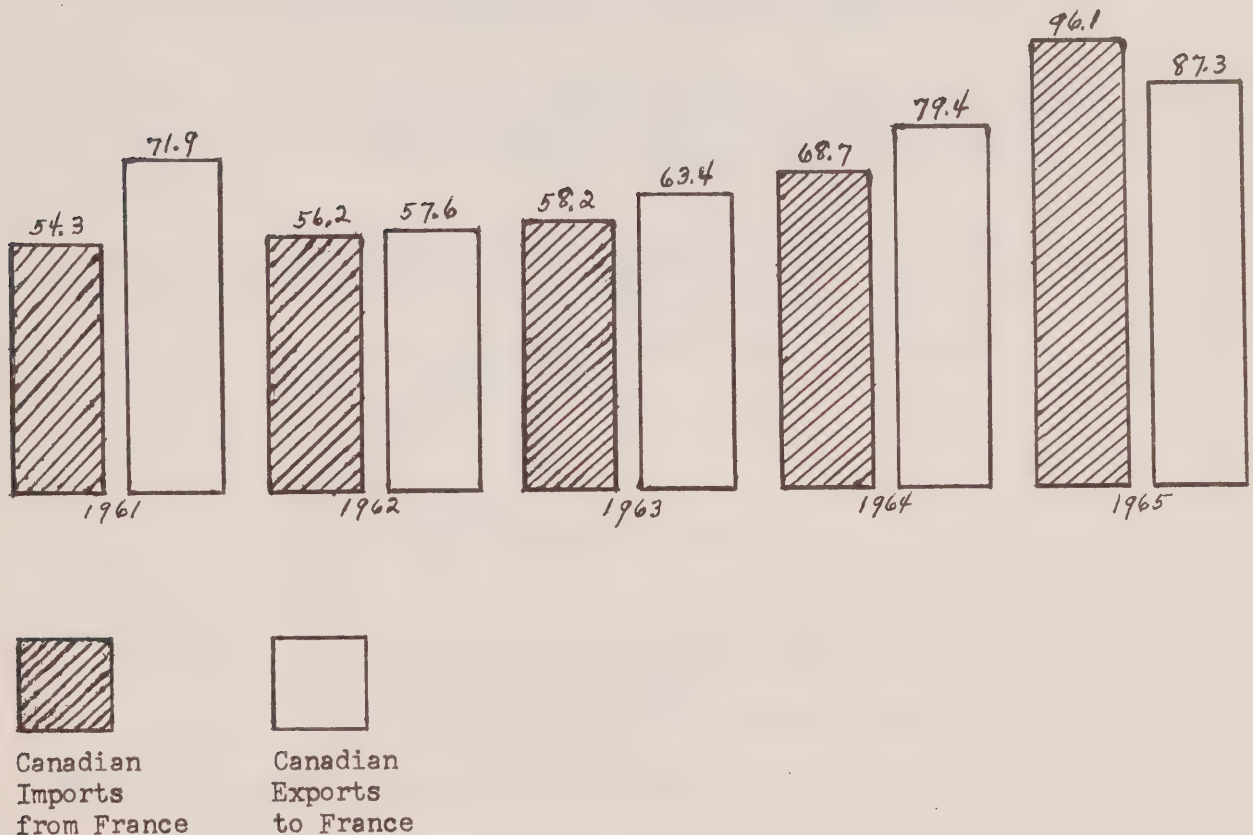


#### 14. Canadian Foreign Trade with France

The level of commercial exchange between France and Canada is low. It represented in 1965, 1.02 percent of total Canadian exports and 1.11 percent of total Canadian imports. Canadian share (1965) in France's total import was 1.12 percent and in exports 0.92 percent.

France is a rich and prosperous country with a strong economy. Its industrialization is comparatively recent and not yet fully geared to fulfil the nation's needs for manufactured goods. France needs also raw materials and capital goods. For these reasons the Canadian exporter has plenty of opportunities on this market.

Canadian Foreign Trade with France, 1961-1965, was as follows, (in millions of dollars):



Source: D.B.S.

Our exports to France, January-June 1966, were \$35.4 million and imports \$45.2 million. (1)

Note: (1) Imports from France, January-June 1965, were \$36.9 million. Exports to France, January-June 1965, were \$38.2 million.





Our Balance of Trade with France, 1960-1965, was positive with the exception in 1965:

1960	+ \$22.8 million	
1961	+ \$17.6	"
1962	+ \$ 1.4	"
1963	+ \$ 5.2	"
1964	+ \$10.7	"
1965	- \$ 8.8	"

Some of the more important Canadian exports to France are wheat, asbestos, copper, zinc, aluminium, wood pulp, synthetic rubber and plastic, frozen fish, flaxseed, machinery and equipment. The range of products exported has become more diversified in recent years.

Our exports to France are gradually shifting from the traditional trade in wheat and raw materials, to machineries, aircraft assemblies, card punch machines, computers, consumer goods, and prefabricated buildings and structures.

From France we import a great variety of products including: cheese, wines and brandy, steel products, glass, porcelain electric insulators, automobiles and parts, tires, electrical and electronic goods, books and magazines.

A commodity by commodity analysis - based on trade, 1962-1965, shows increased Canadian sales to France of:

- Fancy meats, edible offal, fresh and frozen
- Salmon, whole dressed
- Fur, skins
- Flaxseed
- Pulpwood
- Nickel in oxide
- Zinc in ores and concentrates
- Lumber
- Copper
- Nickel
- Combine, reaper - threshers and parts
- Aircraft engines and parts
- Refrigerators and freezers, household size

Decline in Canadian sales to France shows:

- Wheat
- Textile rags
- Yarn and thread of synthetic fibre
- Plastic and synthetic rubber, not shaped
- Construction machinery



French exports to Canada of:

- Grape wines, brandy and liquers
- Yarn and broad woven fabrics of man-made fibres
- Chemicals
- Steel and steel products
- Porcelain electric insulators
- Motor vehicles, parts and accessories
- Truck and bus tires
- Electronic computers
- Books, magazines and periodicals

increased greatly, whereas those of:

- Textile products of wool and cotton
- Potassium chloride
- Watches
- Cigarette-paper
- Motion picture film
- Paintings and pastels, made by hand

declined, with few exceptions, only slightly.

A growing population and a rising standard of living in France are expected to stimulate consumer demands for many manufactured goods. In France, there is scope for intensified interchange between Canada and France in fields where contacts at present exist, but there are also important opportunities for closer relations in new fields. The absence in France of quantitative import restrictions on virtually all industrial products considerably enhances the chances for developing a higher volume of sales there.

The rising demand for foreign manufactured goods in France should present opportunities for a stronger Canadian participation in the French import market. Due to the general expansion of French industry there are also good possibilities for our exports of machine tools and industrial equipment. The change in French agricultural policy as a part of EEC agricultural policy provides a good prospect for an increase in the French purchases of agricultural machinery and fertilizers from Canada.

The outlook is favorable for Canadian sales to France, besides others of:

- Frozen meat
- Honey
- Tobacco
- Holstein - Fresian livestock for breeding
- Lumber
- Wood pulp
- Newsprint
- Kraft, paper and paperboard
- Nonferrous metals
- Chemicals
- Fertilizers
- Tools
- Power machines, electric and nonelectric

(continued)



(continued)    Agricultural machinery  
                 Industrial equipment and machinery  
                 Construction equipment  
                 Office machines  
                 Telecommunication equipment  
                 Builders hardware  
                 Household appliances and  
                 Various other manufactured goods.

These, then, are some other possibilities:

Prospects for increasing Canadian exports to France are enhanced by rising French consumption, production and investment outlooks in the recent Economic Plan.

Canadian export opportunities in France could be considerably higher if our trading efforts were more aggressive. Competition from French and other Common Market producers on the French market is very strong. Also an effort must be made to overcome the disadvantage of the distance from the French market.

The French market is of special interest to Canada. It is not simply a market for Canadian products. The French market is an open door to Western Europe, and Canada is well regarded in France.





CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO FRANCE

1963 - 1965

(in Canadian dollars)

CLASS NO.	NAME OF PRODUCT	1963	1964	1965
1109	Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	-	144,908	786,408
1129	Pork, fresh or frozen	-	144,275	71,840
1155	Fancy meats, edible offal, fresh frozen	74,775	438,315	1,063,761
3340	Salmon, Chum, frozen, whole dressed	14,152	29,700	45,000
3341	Salmon, Coho, frozen, whole dressed	1,853,409	2,439,805	2,166,318
3344	Salmon, spring, frozen, whole dressed	533,781	764,104	726,480
3399	Fresh water fish, frozen, whole dressed,			
	n.e.s.	41,866	73,319	81,278
3749	Sole (flounder) fillets, frozen	-	181,213	207,294
4442	Salmon, pink, canned	898,064	738,271	112,676
4624	Lobster in shell, fresh or frozen	182,543	279,058	272,148
4642	Scallops, fresh or frozen	130,279	281,372	70,157
6165	Durum wheat except seed	10,490,709	5,005,053	3,470,903
6169	Wheat, except seed, n.e.s.	3,758,357	2,052,901	6,913,607
9999	Sauces, dressings and spreads, n.e.s.	12,177	15,788	34,554
10105	Maple sugar	-	24,040	34,000
17340	Whisky	252,665	245,758	256,681
20110	Cattle hides, raw	3,509	96,985	122,369
20203	Fur skins, beaver	126,076	48,048	40,898
20238	Fur skins, mink, ranch	29,754	73,263	185,953
20240	Fur skins, mink, wild	60,639	37,574	49,908
21103	Clover seed, alsike	136,197	198,494	212,302
21127	Grass seed, timothy	50,521	118,652	150,644
21230	Flaxseed	1,067,889	2,361,836	2,062,687
23637	Pulpwood, balsam fir, spruce peeled cord	1,662,261	4,198,119	6,427,241
24699	Synthetic fibres and waste, n.e.s.	1,101	345,275	38,476
25112	Iron ore, agglomerated	-	-	435,548
25410	Lead in ores and concentrates	-	834,712	224,512
25439	Lead and lead alloy scrap, dross, etc.	-	-	206,890
25530	Nickel in oxide	472,590	810,274	1,532,399
25650	Silver in ores and concentrates	-	128,739	35,045
25710	Zinc in ores and concentrates	189,963	2,538,626	2,564,418
25998	Metal bearing ores and concentrates, nes	74,124	239,305	1,582,894
27120	Asbestos milled fibres, group 3 gr.	794,793	1,166,375	505,809
27130	Asbestos milled fibres, group 4 & 5	4,699,070	6,718,089	6,920,990
27140	Asbestos shorts, group 6-9 gr.	1,098,912	1,667,306	1,243,448
27977	Sulphur, crude or refined, n.e.s.	-	-	110,711
29119	Textile rags, n.e.s.	154,948	112,853	61,537
30099	Leather, leather fabricated materials, nes	56,723	113,087	113,652
33133	Lumber, western red cedar	50,376	51,597	75,584

(continued)



(continued)

(in Canadian dollars)

CLASS NO.	NAME OF PRODUCT	1963	1964	1965
33137	Lumber, balsam fir	84,833	46,777	98,964
33138	Lumber, Douglas fir	453,661	666,498	816,278
33143	Lumber, hemlock	1,600,839	2,801,112	4,234,463
33155	Lumber, spruce, n.e.s.	126,089	165,491	165,913
33572	Plywood, Douglas fir	257,414	589,289	715,300
34019	Wood pulp, dissolving & special alpha	399,420	992,689	495,769
34020	Wood pulp, bleached sulphate, paper grade	2,656,272	3,441,957	2,635,838
34025	Wood pulp, bleached sulphite, paper grade	1,027,059	725,409	532,255
34030	Wood pulp, sulphate, semi-bleached	267,066	472,027	335,564
34035	Wood pulp, sulphate, unbleached paper gr.	211,555	65,592	148,639
34040	Wood pulp, sulphite, unbleached strong	39,720	75,644	178,960
35619	Corrugating container board, n.e.s.	3,954	314,364	95,894
35999	Converted paper, n.e.s.	5,493	42,187	159,023
36159	Yarn and thread, of 1 synthetic fibre	422,614	250,670	70,861
38176	Papermakers felts, textile	-	176,197	109,221
38473	Tire fabrics, rubber coated	-	345,383	390,840
38499	Coated, impregnated fabrics, n.e.s.	31,771	20,166	52,346
40099	Chemical elements, n.e.s.	6,729	29,908	81,319
40535	Radioactive elements and isotopes	202,035	175,805	290,604
42416	Polyethylene resins, not shaped	182,519	46,596	160,622
42499	Plastic and synthetic rubber, not shaped, n.e.s.	9,051,210	7,393,516	4,427,842
42599	Plastics, basic shapes and forms, n.e.s.	97,231	121,216	88,666
44450	Wire rods, steel, hot rolled	157,049	432,675	476,491
44599	Sheet and strip, steel, n.e.s.	13,603	45,420	145,937
45109	Aluminum pigs, ingots, shot, slabs, etc.	1,746,626	1,046,539	1,579,217
45129	Aluminum bars, rods, plates, sheet, etc.	372,348	299,088	313,236
45204	Copper, refinery shapes	3,795,267	9,677,849	8,549,419
45415	Nickel anodes, cathodes, ingots, rods	-	968,517	2,170,941
45499	Nickel & alloy fabricated material, nes	8,537	22,590	43,840
45708	Zinc blocks, pigs and slabs	26,486	182,754	211,076
45945	Magnesium	258,852	398,642	289,765
46819	Valves, iron or steel	15,595	44,242	193,686
47262	Firebrick and similar shapes	48,721	41,794	85,283
51039	Cranes, winches, hoists and parts, n.e.s.	300	65,366	72,107
52119	Rock drilling and related machinery & pts.	28,844	16,961	44,807
52139	Excavating, dredging equipment & parts	327,608	124,937	49,290
52399	Metalworking machinery, equipment & parts, n.e.s.	25,357	13,876	215,703
52909	Rubber working machinery, equipment & pts.	25,637	160,927	38,037
52929	Construction maintenance machinery & parts	108,505	90,036	25,144
52941	Chain saws and parts	343,081	344,106	340,875
52959	Pulp & paper industry machinery & parts	91,024	124,250	107,840
52979	Textile industries, machinery and parts	239,275	349,517	244,468
54145	Corn and potato planters and parts	2,202	59,534	52,640
54340	Swathers or windrowers and parts	-	12,032	86,912
54372	Combine reaper-threshers	170,811	4,856	5,906,742
54373	Parts for combine reaper-threshers	72,247	180,594	620,493
54399	Harvesting and related machinery & parts, n.e.s.	2,942	19,597	88,179

(continued)





(continued)

(in Canadian dollars)

CLASS NO.	NAME OF PRODUCT	1963	1964	1965
55199	Tractors and parts & attachments, n.e.s.	37,642	56,047	54,970
58019	Passenger automobiles and chassis	17,207	784,454	467,395
60039	Aircraft engines and parts	802,815	1,251,320	1,067,786
60099	Aircraft assemblies, equipment & parts, n.e.s.	138,980	200,132	84,639
63038	Radar equipment & related devices & pts.	-	340,831	61,274
65054	Refrigerators & freezers, household size	532	182,090	320,613
68028	Electric lamps (bulbs and tubes)	10,909	65,525	63,920
70019	Navigation instruments, apparatus & parts	329,611	256,303	317,477
70069	Medical & related instruments, equipment & parts, n.e.s.	825	30,713	74,602
70079	Laboratory, optical instruments, equipment & parts, n.e.s.	47,525	54,537	42,394
70099	Measuring & testing equipment & parts, nes	30,373	52,838	42,338
77121	Card punch sorting, tabulating, computer and parts	2,482,668	2,813,096	1,730,916
77199	Office machines and parts, n.e.s.	515,829	321,963	152,092
77929	Service industry equipment	43,275	52,888	40,118
83026	Skates, ice	44,010	134,059	50,408
89039	Books and pamphlets	14,003	34,633	54,701
89099	Printing matters, n.e.s.	12,276	15,454	48,407
96035	Prefabricated buildings, structures & pts.	8,899	20,258	84,336
	Others	4,881,206	4,363,460	3,088,887
TOTAL EXPORTS:		63,399,209	79,432,882	87,301,602

Source: Trade of Canada: D.B.S.



CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES FROM FRANCE

1963 - 1965

(in Canadian dollars)

CLASS NO.	NAME OF PRODUCT	1963	1964	1965
119	Cattle, purebred	1,100	-	167,103
1799	Meat and meat preparations, canned, n.e.s.	89,488	79,528	106,868
5139	Cheese	634,296	689,537	899,420
6499	Bakery products, n.e.s.	73,830	83,306	138,823
7699	Fruits, preserved, not canned, n.e.s.	451,588	285,017	427,240
17199	Nonalcoholic beverages	645,999	655,499	750,943
17230	Grape wines, still	2,403,702	3,337,549	3,979,551
17250	Grape wines, sparkling	658,657	891,046	1,093,984
17310	Brandy	2,454,190	3,153,719	3,105,073
17360	Liqueurs	509,666	762,620	753,363
20120	Calf and kip skins	276,631	390,501	456,303
24627	Acrylic fibre	-	-	161,365
24637	Nylon fibre	-	1,562	427,054
24699	Synthetic fibres and waste, n.e.s.	11,932	113,958	47,511
30120	Upper leather, calf and whole kip	-	354,562	243,951
30299	Shoe lining leather, n.e.s.	-	142,934	273,153
30460	Glove and garment leather, sheep, lamb	-	39,767	100,309
33513	Veneer, figured hardwoods	-	215,501	228,749
33559	Plywood, hardwood, n.e.s.	235,184	169,352	162,385
35805	Leather board	217,606	195,272	185,441
36330	Wool yarn, worsted spun, n.e.s.	-	909,444	401,575
36350	Wool yarn, woollen spun	-	178,085	202,798
36411	Crochet, darning, embroidery cotton	81,880	91,407	122,205
36619	Rayon yarn, viscose or acetate	-	225,648	489,160
36639	Nylon yarn	115,502	41,166	98,664
36719	Mixed and blend yarn, containing wool	-	547,255	157,974
36789	Mixed and blended fibre yarn, n.e.s.	-	62,865	97,981
37149	Broad woven fabrics, silk, n.e.s.	103,933	105,028	135,942
37229	Woollen & worsted mixture, fabric all wool	149,686	98,203	91,182
37389	Pile fabrics, cotton, n.e.s.	7,148	30,933	121,155
37398	Broad woven fabrics, cotton coloured, nes	227,183	176,792	157,440
37509	Pile fabrics of one synthetic fibre	-	142,444	129,580
37519	Rayon, broad woven fabrics	-	343,225	308,708
37599	Broad woven fabrics of 1 synthetic fibre, n.e.s.	9,392	331,935	648,083
37739	Broad woven fabrics, wool mixtures, n.e.s.	89,055	130,856	247,950
37769	Rayon mixture, broadwoven fabric, n.e.s.	-	231,153	197,578
38599	Knitted fabrics, n.e.s.	83,940	114,985	105,006
38609	Lace fabrics	-	457,974	453,440
38619	Embroidered and ornamented fabrics	-	66,221	150,721

(continued)



(continued)

(in Canadian dollars)

CLASS NO.	NAME OF PRODUCT	1963	1964	1965
39610	Chestnut extract	120,186	127,596	202,806
39739	Essential oils, n.e.s.	166,334	222,805	263,492
40466	Sodium bichromate	-	-	194,516
40653	Trichloroethylene	-	93,488	157,490
40699	Hydrocarbons and derivatives, n.e.s.	-	89,923	96,880
40972	Phthalic anhydride	371,479	877,295	542,968
41199	Nitrogen-function compounds, n.e.s.	-	134,060	144,068
41299	Organo-inorganic compounds, n.e.s.	-	217,698	382,858
41652	Potassium chloride	388,623	284,405	190,179
42250	Synthetic rubber (except latex)	299,399	248,573	297,554
42324	Vinyl chloride resins	286,255	503,716	429,855
42349	Synthetic resins, n.e.s., including scrap and waste	21,122	45,752	148,746
42620	Direct and developed dyestuffs	51,738	56,138	142,063
44109	Ferrochrome	-	-	550,926
44330	Malleable iron castings	-	-	109,188
44405	Concrete reinforced bars, carbon, steel, hot rolled	960,346	1,564,337	3,090,689
44409	Bars, carbon steel, hot rolled, n.e.s.	345,467	476,543	763,933
44450	Wire rods, steel, hot rolled	2,090,147	3,388,553	5,594,937
44502	Plates, carbon, steel, 60 in. or less nes	54,347	37,068	183,181
44503	Plates, carbon, steel over 60 to 100 in. n.e.s.	8,753	1,240	440,615
44513	Plates, stainless steel	-	-	137,511
44524	Carbon steel, hot rolled for pipe over 60 to 100 in.	-	-	244,724
44531	Sheet and strip, carbon steel hot rolled, up to 12 in., n.e.s.	-	-	135,802
44533	Sheet carbon, steel, hot rolled, 24-51 in. n.e.s.	13,460	8,194	109,190
44592	Sheet and strip, silicon steel	-	31,088	690,426
44610	Wide flange beams, carbon steel, n.e.s.	30,895	233,169	483,795
44615	Structure shapes, steel, large sizes, nes	229,959	390,478	424,205
44620	Structure shape steel, intermediate, nes	457,507	367,286	585,027
44630	Structure shapes, steel, bar size, nes	353,898	382,104	564,236
44879	Pipes and tubes, steel, welded, n.e.s.	877,199	521,765	550,317
44919	Wire, iron or steel, not coated, n.e.s.	78,124	87,230	151,684
44927	Wire, steel, galvanized, n.e.s.	32,141	65,902	145,768
46506	Bolts and headed or threaded rods, n.e.s.	-	31,683	159,839
46508	Nuts, locknuts and stop nuts, n.e.s.	-	165,597	248,941
46569	Builders hardware, n.e.s.	202,336	49,536	101,099
47303	Colourless sheet glass, not over 3/4 oz.	512,604	765,296	845,769
47306	Colourless sheet glass over 3/4 oz.	670,820	849,383	714,878
47313	Plate glass, n.e.s.	293,379	276,454	294,625
47365	Tubes and tubing, glass	-	99,583	125,944
49505	Porcelain electric insulators	-	206,922	786,812
50919	Packaging machinery and parts, n.e.s.	-	71,510	123,047
51019	Conveyors, conveying systems and parts	-	182,244	139,157
51035	Cranes and derricks	-	84,207	237,584

(continued)





(continued)

(in Canadian dollars)

CLASS NO.	NAME OF PRODUCT	1963	1964	1965
52127	Shovels, powered, not made in Canada	18,945	312,471	344,002
52131	Parts of powered cranes, shovels, n.e.s.	-	49,203	132,395
52299	Construction machinery, equipment & parts, n.e.s.	13,631	47,729	111,620
52309	Metal milling machines and parts	38,093	149,085	103,688
52329	Machine tools, metal working & parts, nes	-	41,097	90,005
52349	Welding apparatus, equipment & parts, nes	22,537	119,016	135,316
52364	Wire metal ribbon forming machinery & pts.	-	-	148,633
52729	Spinning and related machinery and parts	-	276,595	217,928
52940	Electric electronic industry machinery & parts	-	16,152	167,957
55107	Wheel tractors, carburetors, new, n.e.s.	-	359,868	440,925
55117	Wheel tractors, diesel type, new	-	104,841	186,588
57699	Parts for railway rolling stock, n.e.s.	1,176	65,103	2,147,919
58104	Convertible automobile soft top, new	-	334,441	299,213
58125	Closed sedans, new	-	4,725,882	8,427,754
58133	Station wagons, new	-	238,323	760,862
58149	Passenger automobiles, n.e.s. & chassis	3,405,466	75,943	110,618
58980	Auto parts, T.I.43810-1 to 43816-1, n.e.s.	-	43,220	103,066
58999	Parts & accessories for motor vehicles, n.e.s.	48,146	387,650	605,685
59199	Ships and boats, n.e.s.	-	-	610,000
60159	Aircraft, n.e.s.	-	-	224,632
60599	Aircraft assemblies, equipment & parts	66,824	16,319	136,147
62105	Passenger car tires, pneumatic, new	112,128	135,223	149,744
62109	Truck and bus tires, pneumatic, new	664,829	912,001	1,016,576
63790	Phonograph records and blanks	-	178,984	127,744
68429	Safety switches, circuit breakers, & pts.	-	1,069,648	1,656,784
68879	Converter equipment and parts	-	16,502	158,248
69329	Wet cell storage batteries	-	75,632	104,339
70996	Geophysical mineral prospecting equipment and parts	-	147,810	144,582
70999	Laboratory scientific instruments, apparatus and parts, n.e.s.	-	100,493	209,172
77108	Adding machines and parts	146,039	214,589	230,026
77120	Card punching, sorting and tabulating machinery and parts	-	85,139	326,078
77122	Electronic computers and parts	261,106	134,335	3,667,762
78319	Overcoats and outdoor jackets	103,797	173,870	175,426
78324	Dresses, jumpers, synthetic fibre, excluding knit	76,604	120,527	150,854
78325	Dresses, jumpers, except knitted, n.e.s.	172,132	206,501	233,668
78369	Suits, fine slack and sport, excluding knit	98,689	191,398	171,591
78465	Suits and dresses, knitted	311,114	380,007	457,704
78470	Sweaters, cardigan knit wool, mens', boys'	191,027	171,417	136,707
78499	Outerwear, knitted, n.e.s.	167,023	205,518	207,163
78680	Gloves and mittens, leather	828,480	909,787	928,472
78952	Women's handbags and purses	147,714	202,503	200,076

(continued)



(continued)

(in Canadian dollars)

CLASS NO.	NAME OF PRODUCT	1963	1964	1965
79012	Boots and shoes, mens & boys last-made	49,343	44,710	143,606
79014	Boots, shoes, women & girls, last-made	178,951	237,395	523,385
79099	Footwear, n.e.s.	209,290	314,879	417,831
80019	Perfumes, toilet waters & colognes	370,288	465,293	671,255
80049	Toilet preparations and cosmetics, n.e.s.	301,364	419,956	474,072
82007	Watches with more than one jewel	77,871	106,994	150,400
82014	Watch movements, over one jewel	306,712	151,479	98,747
83237	Skis	-	93,389	105,460
83285	Fishing tackle & parts, n.e.s., sportsmens	255,102	309,130	362,030
83289	Sporting recreation equipment & parts, nes	-	105,464	154,857
84436	Tapestry and velvet carpets, rugs, wool	134,133	127,133	151,489
84503	Curtains, synthetic textile fibre	182,498	245,217	388,593
85013	Cooking utensils, vitreous enamel & parts	-	104,092	95,105
85063	Tumbler & stemware glass or crystal	-	184,490	196,096
85064	Tableware, glass, n.e.s.	-	85,555	176,227
86520	Toilet and cosmetic brushes, n.e.s.	94,755	124,430	160,637
86632	Cigarette-paper books and tubes	180,996	132,389	112,287
86640	Smokers accessories, n.e.s.	110,695	213,563	199,460
87950	Sulfonamides and their salts	37,479	81,708	233,097
87999	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, nes	-	478,408	534,027
88032	Spectacle and eyeglass frames	-	263,720	359,102
88036	Spectacles and eyeglasses, complete	268,424	252,679	247,052
89129	Magazines and periodicals, n.e.s.	1,436,264	1,871,683	2,081,117
89304	Religious books and pamphlets	145,240	232,883	386,296
89329	Dictionaries, encyclopaedias, atlases	-	331,278	122,200
89341	Books and pamphlets, n.e.s. excluding English	-	2,542,932	3,619,003
89349	Books and pamphlets, n.e.s.	79,323	142,236	340,491
91208	Projectors, motion pictures	-	109,025	111,206
91539	Unexposed photographic film, n.e.s.	92,197	150,163	149,278
91813	Motion picture film, sold, exposed	777,068	134,955	173,815
92152	Wind instruments and parts, n.e.s.	238,575	236,409	285,094
93099	Military weapons, ordnance & parts, nes	1,220,509	1,119,102	938,364
94608	Paintings and pastels, made by hand	665,452	464,012	432,303
94620	Sculptures and statues, original	-	120,134	191,420
94630	Antiques at least 100 years old, n.e.s.	-	131,782	225,229
96156	Tents	-	-	153,931
	Others	25,414,299	14,801,946	15,027,538
TOTAL IMPORTS:		58,170,434	69,011,105	96,102,827

Source: Trade of Canada: D.B.S.



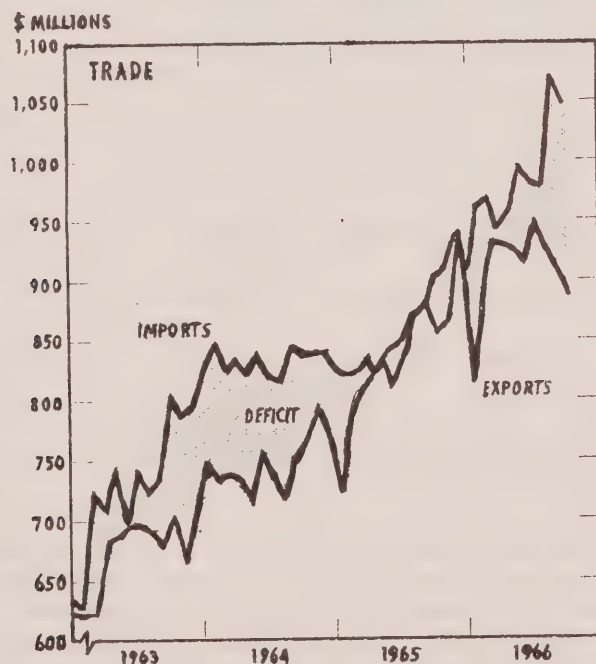


# 15. Balance of Trade

The French Balance of Trade and percentage of coverage of exports by imports, 1961-1965, in million of francs, were as follows:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Imports	32,967	37,103	43,076	49,702	51,059
Exports	35,655	36,345	39,904	44,398	49,633
Balance	+2,688	- 758	-3,172	-3,304	-1,426
Percentage of coverage of exports by imports	108.15%	97.96%	92.64%	89.33%	97.21%

French imports, exports and trade deficit in U.S. dollars, 1963-1966, were as follows:



The French trade deficit has considerably deteriorated of late, with no reversal in sight. France's economy is growing and will require a growing volume of capital goods and consumer goods. At the same time, France's major customers (EEC countries) are undergoing a slowdown and thus, tend to buy less from France.

The French trade deficit during eleven months of 1966, (January-November), widened. Imports advanced by 15.7% and exports rose by only 10.9%.



By groups of products, the French Balance of Trade, 1961-1965, in millions of francs, was as follows:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<u>A. Countries outside of the Franc Zone</u>					
Food	+1,086	+ 482	+1,006	+ 764	+1,221
Fuels, Lubricants	-3,362	-3,234	-4,315	-4,313	-4,519
Raw Materials	-3,007	-2,809	-3,421	-3,437	-3,029
Manufactured Goods	+6,002	+5,206	+3,505	+1,949	+4,615
<u>B. Franc Zone</u>					
Food	-1,937	-2,688	-2,464	-2,525	-2,130
Fuels, Lubricants	- 706	-1,113	-1,345	-1,693	-1,771
Raw Materials	-1,538	-1,504	-1,562	-1,789	-1,688
Manufactured Goods	+6,140	+4,903	+5,425	+5,739	+5,878
<u>TOTAL</u>					
Food	- 851	-2,206	-1,460	-1,761	- 909
Fuels, Lubricants	-4,068	-4,347	-5,660	-6,006	-6,290
Raw Materials	-4,545	-4,313	-4,983	-5,226	-4,717
Manufactured Goods	+12,142	+10,109	+8,930	+7,688	+10,493

Source: Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur de la France, 1965.

The Balance of Trade in the group "Food" has a permanent surplus with the countries outside of Franc Zone and a traditional deficit with the countries of Franc Zone. In the group "Fuels and Lubricants", France has a permanent deficit because it imports big quantities of petroleum. The group "Manufactured Goods", with its constant surplus, nearly covers the deficit of three other groups.



By selected countries - outside of Franc Zone - the Balance of Trade was, 1961-1965, in millions of francs, as follows:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
E.E.C.:	+1,572	+ 932	- 171	-1,360	+ 489
West Germany	- 219	- 258	-1,138	-1,387	+ 141
Italy	+ 903	+ 688	+1,138	+ 295	+ 34
Netherlands	- 73	- 173	- 545	- 722	- 266
Belgium - Luxembourg	+ 961	+ 675	+ 374	+ 454	+ 580
E.F.T.A.	+1,919	+1,694	+1,255	+1,636	+2,077
of which:					
United Kingdom	+ 322	- 208	- 614	- 429	- 289
Switzerland	+1,064	+1,201	+1,409	+1,644	+1,650
United States	-1,579	-1,723	-2,373	-3,288	-2,437
Other Countries	+1,198	+1,279	+1,952	+2,033	+1,846

In 1965, the French Balance of Trade had improved because France had improved its balance of trade with West Germany and the Netherlands and with Belgium-Luxembourg the deficit was diminished. With EFTA, France has a constant surplus in its Balance of Trade, mostly because French exports to Switzerland have always been bigger than its imports from Switzerland. With the United States, France has a constant deficit in its Balance of Trade.

In order to support its economic expansion and meet its international obligations, France must seek a favourable Balance of Trade. There must be a surplus large enough not only to compensate for its expanding imports but also to make up for the increase in its invisible expenditures (increased income earned by foreign capital invested in France and expenditures by French tourists abroad).

France's foreign trade deficit (1966), rose sharply to 4,834,971,000 francs (\$966.8 million), against a deficit of 425,794,000 francs (\$85 million), in 1965. But it was below the 1964 deficit of 5,310,425,000 francs (\$1,062 billion), according to final figures published by the French customs administration in February 1967.

#### 16. Balance of Payments

In the last few years, France has had a favourable Balance of Payments and has been able to pursue a policy of prepayment of foreign debts and to accumulate at the same time, substantial foreign exchange and gold reserves.





BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BETWEEN METROPOLITAIN FRANCE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1958-1965

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	GOODS AND SERVICES				FREE GRANTS				LONG TERM LOANS AND INVESTMENTS				ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT SIGHT AND SHORT TERM				MULTILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS		BALANCE OF ADJUSTING	
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT
1958	4,484.5	4,820.7	-336.2	141.5	26.7	+114.8	727.7	216.0	+511.7	168.8	100.9	20.6								
1959	5,395.9	4,685.5	+710.4	104.8	74	+ 30.8	805.7	512.8	+292.9	1,037.	59.2	56.3								
1960	6,479.6	5,836.7	+642.9	64.4	73.5	- 9.1	627.6	676.9	- 49.3	599.7	11.8	27								
1961	7,305.9	6,122.4	+883.5	149.9	80.2	+ 69.7	835.4	905.1	- 69.7	1,002.3	89.3	29.5								
1962	8,024.7	7,252.1	+772.6	171.2	115.5	+ 55.7	1,257.6	1,577.8	-320.2	711.9	150.4	53.4								
1963	9,154.7	8,771.1	+383.6	174.7	47.5	+127.2	1,305.7	1,219.	+ 86.7	725.9	131.9	3.5								
1964	10,455.3	10,477.5	- 22.2	169.3	60.1	+109.2	1,580.8	1,135.8	+445.	853.1	261.6	60.								
1965	11,788.8	11,349.5	+439.3	155.4	76.1	+ 79.3	1,580.3	1,468.9	+111.4	1,051.7	269.	152.7								

Source: Banque de France: Balance des Payments de l'Année, 1965.



Based on its favourable Balance of Payments, France is building up the international position of the franc in strong competition with sterling and the dollar. France wants to reduce its dependence upon the United States dollar and English pound. At the same time, France is increasing the gold content of its reserves.

France's monetary policy includes having a currency backed by large gold stocks. This causes a conflict between the United States and the French monetary positions. France is insisting, not only that gold must remain the basis of international monetary reserves, but that there is no need to create new reserves at this time.

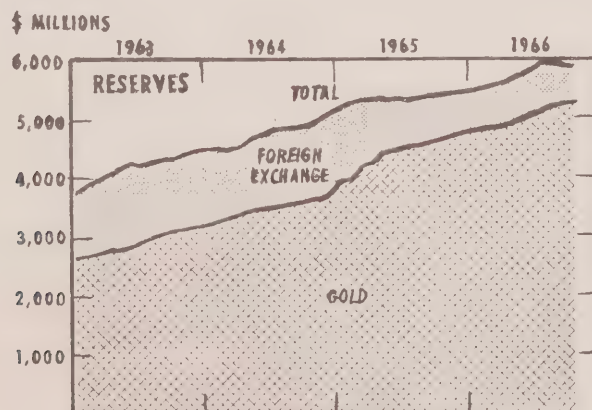
French monetary reserves in gold and foreign currency, which had fallen to U.S. \$750 million in 1958, totalled U.S. \$5.5 billion at the end of 1965. By the end of August 1966, France's reserves in gold and convertible currencies passed U.S. \$6 billion. About 86% of the reserves are in gold, representing about 4,500 tons of gold ingots. In 1964, gold constituted only 73% of French reserves.

After the United States and West Germany, France is today the Free World's foremost combined reserve holder. France is also the entire world's second or third-ranking possessor of official gold, after the United States and quite conceivably also after the Soviet Union.

The accumulation of reserves of foreign exchange and gold is partly due to various short-term capital movements, which may be temporary, but fundamentally there persists a relatively large balance of payments surplus due both to a substantial surplus in current transactions and to the large volume of foreign direct investment in France.

Recently, the invisible position on the current account of the French Balance of Payments has deteriorated somewhat because foreign workers are sending an increasing number of remittances out of the country, and French tourists are spending more money abroad. The net tourist surplus 1964, was a mere \$10 million down from \$282 million in 1960.

France's International Reserves, 1963-1966, was as follows:







The Balance of Payments for 1966 will probably show a surplus largely due to continued capital inflow, as well as to recent improvement of France's foreign trade.

In 1967, the strong French Balance of Payments position may weaken slightly, due to the falloff in long term capital inflows and the reduction in U.S. military expenditures in France. The loss of foreign exchange earnings due to the U.S. military's departure is put slightly over \$200 million yearly.

The capital flow into France is declining, largely as a result of the U.S. balance of payments program with its voluntary restriction on foreign investment.

In order to support its economic expansion and meet its international obligations, France must continue to seek a favourable balance of trade. There must be a surplus large enough not only to compensate for its expanding imports but also to make up for the increase in its invisible expenditures.



FRANCE'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WITH CANADA, 1965

(million of francs)

Heading	Credits	Debits	Balance
<u>I - Goods and Services</u>			
A. Goods	403	315	+ 88
B. Services	190	87	+ 103
1. Transports	13	16	- 3
a) Shipping	4	11	- 7
b) Others	9	5	+ 4
2. Insurance	4	2	+ 2
3. Foreign travel	40	19	+ 21
4. Investment income	59	6	+ 53
5. Earnings from employment	4	2	+ 2
6. Scientific and technical research, literary and artistic property, etc.	9	5	+ 4
7. Services - others	44	15	+ 29
8. French Government	-	21	- 21
a) Interest on official borrowing	-	9	- 9
b) Operation of international organizations			
c) Administrative receipts and expenditures - various	-	12	- 12
d) Foreign Governments - franc zone	17	1	+ 16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Goods and Services-	593	402	+ 191
<hr/>			
<u>II - Free Grants</u>			
A. Private Sector	15	8	+ 7
B. Official Sector	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Free Grants-	15	8	+ 7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(continued)



(continued) FRANCE'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WITH CANADA, 1965  
(million of francs)

Heading	Credits	Debits	Balance
<u>III - Long-term Loans and Investments</u>			
A. Private Sector and Banks	274	240	+ 34
1. Residents: Investments and disinvestments (outside franc zone)	205	203	+ 2
a) Loans for more than one year	4	57	- 53
b) Direct investments	10	83	- 73
c) Portfolio investments	187	63	+ 124
d) Other investments	4	-	+ 4
2. Non-residents: Investments and disinvest- ments (metropolitan France)	69	37	+ 32
a) Loans for more than one year	32	33	- 1
b) Direct investments	25	1	+ 24
c) Portfolio investments	12	3	+ 9
d) Other investments	-	-	-
B. Official Sector	-	-	-
1. Investments and disinvestments (outside franc zone)	-	-	-
2. Loans and repayments of official borrowing (outside franc zone)	-	-	-
Total Long-term Loans and Investments-	274	240	+ 34

IV - Assets and Liabilities at Sight  
and Short Term (1)

A. Private Sector		2
1. Foreign assets		
2. Foreign liabilities		2
B. Bank Sector		
1. Foreign assets		18
a) Foreign exchange		18
b) Francs		
2. Foreign liability	18	
a) Foreign exchange	15	
b) Francs	3	
C. Official Sector		1
1. Assets		1
a) Gold		
b) Foreign exchange - convertible		1
c) Receipts and loans from foreign countries to franc zone		
d) Assets of IMF accounts		

(continued)





(continued) FRANCE'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WITH CANADA, 1965  
(million of francs)

Heading	Credits	Debits	Balance
<u>IV - Assets and Liabilities at Sight and Short Term (1) (continued)</u>			
C. Official Sector (continued)			
2. Liabilities			
a) Foreign exchange and gold			
b) Francs			
c) Liabilities of francs towards IMF			
	—	—	—
Total of the fluctuations of the assets and liabilities at sight and short terms		3	
Balance of the fluctuations of the assets and liabilities at sight and short terms		3	
	—	—	—
<u>Multilateral Arrangements</u>			
1. Balance of multilateral arrangements between foreign countries		220	
2. Balance of the arrangements with the foreign countries imputable to P.O.M. (overseas countries of the franc zone)		7	
	—	—	—
Balance Multilateral Arrangements-		227	
	—	—	—
<u>Adjustment</u>			
1. Operations in the course	1		
2. Errors and omissions		3	
	—	—	—
Balance of the Adjustment		2	
	—	—	—

Source: Ministère de l'Économie et de Finances: Balance des Paiements de l'Année 1965 entre la France Métropolitaine et les Pays Étrangers.



## 17. Economic and Trade Policy

The general economic policy of France consists of a balance between the principles of free enterprise and a certain amount of intervention and control by Government.

The planning methods adopted in France immediately after the last war, made a large contribution to the rapid and steady growth of the French economy. The French planning system was of a flexible and indicative nature. It is a forecasting instrument and at the same time, an instrument of economic guidance. It is democratic because it is formulated jointly by representative of all categories of the economically active population, and not by the government alone, and it preserves the spirit of free enterprise. It is important to note that the plans have only indicative nature, and are in no way binding.

Economic planning in France is the most characteristic example of a planning in a free society. The name of Jean Monnet is inseparable from planning in France since 1946.

In the first development plan (1946-1952) the objective was: economic reconstruction and renovation. Among the six most important planned activities in the First Plan were: farm machinery, coal, steel, electricity, cement and transport. According to Jean Monnet, all the rest of the economy depends on these six basic industries. The objective of the Second Plan (1954-1957) was - Qualitative and Competitive Production, The Third Plan (1958-1961) - Expansion in Financial Equilibrium, the Fourth Plan (1962-1965) was drawn up on the assumption that the Common European Agricultural Policy, would be implemented, thus permitting a progressive expansion for French products. The Fifth Plan is covering the period 1966-1970. The plan specifically acknowledges that, in an economic world, progressively opened to competition, the present size of many industrial firms in France does not allow them to play the part which might be theirs. It also shows that attracting a larger flow of long term savings is necessary to finance the higher volume of investment required.

The success of the French planning system is in its spontaneity, in the readiness of cooperation of private business, in planning activities and in implementation of the plans.

The rapid increase in the cost of living and in wages and salaries in early 1960's and the steady worsening of the current balance of payments, induced the French Government in September 1963, to adopt the set of measures, known as the "Stabilization Plan". The major measures included in the "Stabilization Plan" were designed to have an immediate effect on inflation.

By the end of 1961, France had eliminated all quantitative restriction on industrial imports. But France still applies stiff restrictions against imports from low-salary countries (especially Hong-Kong and Japan).

France's foreign trade policy is based on the European Economic Community (EEC) and the current French import tariff, which became effective January 1, 1961, was introduced in accordance with the Treaty founding the European Economic Community.



French import duties are not excessive. Import tariffs for industrial products range from about 8.5% (some mass consumption articles) to 20% (most luxury goods) ad valorem. With a few exception duties on agricultural products range from free to 26% ad valorem. Most industrial raw material may enter either duty free or at a very low rate.

Canada receives most-favored-nation-treatment.

Preferential tariff reduction is accorded on products originating from other EEC member countries. Certain members of Franc Zone, consisting of former and present French overseas areas, receive preferential treatments which accords duty-free entry.

France's trade policy in recent years has been directed toward expansion of exports and liberalization of imports. Quantitative import restriction has been removed on almost all industrial products, but a number of agricultural commodities still remain subject to import quotes.

France is a full member of GATT and accordingly, extends most-favored-nation-treatment to other signatory States.





## 17a. Investment

In the past years, Government policy in France has been to augment the proportion of private savings directly available for capital investment and to encourage long-term investment. Private savers still show a strong preference for very liquid investments, while business firms do not always seem disposed to go to the capital market and are reluctant to increase their borrowing.

Apart from housing, private investment seems hardly likely to increase. Difficulties in financing, especially in sectors where the slow rise of productivity has meant that the general rise in wages has become a heavy burden. The freezing of many industrial prices since October 1963, has prevented the maintenance of normal profit margins.

A Foreign Investment Office has been in operation in France since 1959. There are some limitations on foreign investment, e.g. in mining enterprises, pharmaceuticals, armaments and explosives, investment trusts, shipping, airline companies, travel and information agencies. But restrictions may be lifted in certain cases.

In general, no special authorization is required to establish a foreign firm in France, or to incorporate a foreign-owned French subsidiary, other than the formalities required of all business operating in the country. But a direct foreign investment must be authorized before capital is brought in.

In France, there are many small industries awaiting merger with, or absorption by larger or more technically advanced industrial firms. For this reason, the majority of foreign investors use the route of acquisition or joint ventures with French firms.

There is some fiscal discrimination against foreigners. French banks are able to lend Francs to foreigners only for a maximum of six months. Two and a half years ago a ban was put against the payment of interest on deposits owned by foreigners. French investors are allowed a tax credit on interest income of 50%, but foreign investors in France are not.

By the end of 1965, important changes were taking place in French foreign investment policy. In 1964 and most of 1965, the Comité des Investissements Etrangers, which controls all investment proposals, was refusing a number of investment projects in France. Now this Comité is changing its attitude.

In 1966, there was an apparent easing of discrimination against foreign direct investment in France. It seems that France is now much more liberal towards medium-sized investments and also towards the larger ones. There will be a kind of reversal of the onus of proof: authorization will be refused only if harm is proved. Last year France had been approving virtually all plans submitted to its Investment Committee, especially if they were bringing new technological knowhow to France.

The French Government offers special incentives to attract investment capital away from the crowded Paris area. The principal investment incentives are: Special investments grants of up to 20% of the investors outlay for a project creating at least 20 new jobs. Other incentives



include long-term loans (7 to 15 years), usually at 6%, granted either through the Crédit National (above francs 1 million) or through Caisse des Dépôts et Consignation (smaller loans).

The recent year-to-year changes in the capital revenue account have been:

	Percentage of Yearly Increase					Total Amount (gross) (millions of francs)	
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1964	1965
Receipts	+ 6%	+10%	+ 5%	+27%	+22%	1,475	1,793
Expenses	+24%	+22%	+13%	+32%	+15%	1,197	1,374
						+ 278	+ 419

Revenues or direct foreign investment in France and from French foreign direct investment, in millions of francs, was as follows:

	1964	1965
Receipts	176	266
Expenses	87	84
Balance	+ 89	+182

Source: Banque de France: Balance des Payments de l'Année, 1965.

French manufacturers report quite frequently that their foreign customers for capital goods are requesting their participation in the customers establishment in the form of a direct minority investment.

The value of foreign investment in France fell by 7% in 1966. The number of foreign businesses authorized rose in 1966 to 154 from 151, but those from EEC countries fell to 53 from 64. United States enterprises rose to 50 from 45.

French business has been showing a growing interest in Canada. Direct French investment in Canada, 1955-1963, in millions of dollars, was as follows:

1955	64
1957	92
1959	107
1963	146

Source: D.B.S.





The principal French investments in Canada have been in petroleum companies, mining, cement factories, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, transport equipment and the electrical industry. Three French tobacco companies are building a \$1.2 million cigaret making plant in Quebec, and another group is building a \$14 million grain elevator in Quebec.

France is planning to form a joint undertaking through a group of French and Canadian firms to finance and build an integrated pulp and paper operation in British Columbia.

French capital is being invested, especially in Quebec, as proven by the participation of French banks in capitalizing the General Finance Company and the creation of the Economic Council for Commerce and Industry.

Substantial Canadian investments in France have been made by Massey-Ferguson Ltd., Polymer Corp. of Sarnia, Distilleria Corp. Seagrams, Ltd., and Aluminium Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Canadian direct investment in France at the end of 1964 had a book value of \$31 million, an increase of \$4 million from the end of 1961. Most Canadian direct investments in France were in manufacturing.

According to D.B.S., the above mentioned figures did not include portfolio investments held by either country. Detailed information is not available for portfolio investment.

According to the French Secretary of State for External Trade, the movement of French-Canadian investment could increase both ways by utilizing fully the complimentary possibilities of industry of both countries.

France is one of the world's most important focal points for American investment abroad. The total value of direct United States investment in France was \$632 million at the end of 1959, compared with \$464 million in 1957 and 219 million in 1950.

French foreign direct investment in the United States, 1937-1964, in millions of dollars, was as follows:

1937	57
1941	100
1959	161
1960	168
1961	175
1962	183
1963	182
1964	197

Source: Foreign Business Investments in the United States.

In 1966, the French Ministry of Economics and Finance showed a new friendliness towards American industry. France is now speeding approval of American investment applications and offering special concessions, on a case-by-case basis, especially if a joint venture is involved and the





United States participant promises to undertake research and development work in the country or provide technical or engineering assistance. The switch in the French position is due to the steady loss of United States investments to Belgium and West Germany.

In January 1967, a series of decrees was announced abolishing the exchange control system, established 1937. Limited controls will stay on some operations, including direct foreign investment in France, French investment abroad, the floating of foreign loans in France and French loans abroad.

Control on foreign investments in France and French investments abroad, will apply only when these aim at taking over control of a company. Other types of investments will be free from control.

A recent survey showed that more Frenchmen are planning to save money, but that they still prefer to place their savings in interest-bearing savings accounts, cheque-accounts, or in Government bonds. Very few of the respondents showed any desire to hold their wealth in the form of private bonds, equities or gold.

#### 17b. Licensing Agreements

In France, licensing agreements must be approved by the Direction des Finances Extérieures, so that the French licensee will be able to obtain exchange permits for remittance of royalties and fees. As their balance-of-payments problems waned, the French became much more liberal in granting approvals. There are no specific legal limitations on licensing or the amount of royalties that can be paid.

Royalties and fees are subject to a withholding tax levied before they are remitted abroad, unless otherwise provided for in a double-tax treaty. The French also withhold a turnover tax on gross receipts from licensing and technical assistance. In some cases this tax may be waived on royalties.(1)

License agreements cover various kinds of business assets which are normally protected by French law.

##### 1. Patents -

Patents as such are protected in France under an Act of July 28, 1844, and amended. Since infringement of patents in France is a criminal offense, the patentee may choose between proceedings in criminal courts or in civil courts. The duration of a patent is twenty years from the day the patent has been applied for whether or not an original patent has been applied for elsewhere other than France.

Note: (1) Source: B.I. Research Report, 1962.



## 2. Trademarks -

Present trademark law in France, effective August 1965, provides that trademarks registered thereunder are valid for 10 years and renewable on an indefinite basis. As a transitory measure all trademark applications filed before October 1, 1965, will enjoy 15 year protection from the application filing date. It is the first applicant who can obtain registration who gets the exclusive ownership even though it may have been previously used by someone else before such registration.

There are, two exceptions for "prior users". First, as a transitory measure, a person who has used a trademark before August 1, 1965, has 3 years after that date in which to obtain registration. Second, the user of a trademark already accepted in France as belonging to the user rather than the registrant can sue the registrant for cancellation if he does so within 5 years after the registrant's application filing date.

Trademarks must be used within 5 consecutive years after registration, otherwise they are subject to cancellation or forfeiture upon petition to courts.

## 3. "Know How" -

Know how, which may in many branches of industry, have a very important role, enjoys no specific protection in France. It would normally fall within the definition of those manufacturing secrets which are protected by French Penal Code.

## 4. Designs and Patterns -

They can also be protected in France when registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 11, 1909. The registration is valid for five years and can be renewed for two terms, respectively of twenty years and twenty-five years. A Law of March 12, 1952, contains special provisions for fashion patterns.(2)

Note: (2) Source: Philippe Novel: Licensing in France, 1965.

## 18. Conclusions

In the last decade, France has shown a relatively rapid growth of demand for consumer goods, combined with a slower rise in investment. The higher incomes have transformed the traditional conservative French way of life into a true consumer society.

The ubiquitous supermarkets and other stores in France display a wide variety of household goods, as well as the foodstuffs on which a large part of most families income is spent. Another "money-drain" is the increasing interest being shown in vacations, foreign travel, and in long, and sometimes expen-





sive holidays inside France. The modern French way of life, has created additional "needs" for cars, appliances and furniture, and they are not hesitating to buy them on credit where necessary. The changing pattern of living has resulted also in higher spending on cultural activities, sport and leisure equipment.

According to the Common Market Commission, France has the most promising outlook of the Six for the period 1965-1970. There should be a continued expansion of the economy with increased disposable income.

Prices in France are expected to rise about 3% in 1967, although the rise in 1966 was probably less than that. For the year ending July (1966), they had risen only 2.7%. Government policy has been to hold down prices, but the price freeze that the Government started in 1963 has been eased considerably since its introduction.

The higher consumer expenditures for nonessential items will be influenced by the 1967 Budget announced in the fall of 1966, which includes tax cuts in both upper and lower income brackets, an increase in family allowances and the minimum wage, and new assistance for veterans and the elderly. The total outlay is to be \$22.74 billion.

Farm incomes are expected to rise faster than other types of income due to a recent EEC decision in the agricultural sphere.

These changes create new opportunities and new possibilities for Franco-Canadian economic cooperation. But at the same time, the recent reduction in the Common Market internal tariff will sharpen competition within the French market. It will be necessary for Canadian exporters to keep this factor in mind in order to maintain a competitive position.





TABLE I

## SELECTED FRENCH FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>Exchange Rates</b>																		
US Dollar: Spot Rate	317.6	349.0	349.9	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	419.9	490.6	490.9	490.3	4.900	4.900	4.902	4.900	4.902
Forward Rate	266.2	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0
Pound Sterling	266.2	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0	980.0
<b>International Liquidity</b>																		
Bank of France & Exchange Fund	553	580	791	616	686	829	1,264	1,975	1,311	645	1,050	1,736	2,272	3,365	4,049	4,908	5,724	6,343
Gold	548	543	662	597	582	617	708	942	924	581	750	1,290	1,641	2,121	2,587	3,175	3,729	4,706
Reserve Position in the Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	63	131	—	—	16	202	426	439	451	519	644
Fund Gold Tranche Position	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	63	131	—	—	16	202	426	439	451	519	644
Lendings to the Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convertible Currencies	5	37	129	19	104	212	553	970	256	64	300	430	429	818	1,023	1,282	1,376	753
<b>Fund Position</b>																		
Credit Tranche Position: Stand-by	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit Tranche Position: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross Fund Position (Incl. 1b)	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Drawings Outstanding	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
Quota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Dollar Assets Reported by US</b>																		
Short Term	193	172	261	289	343	429	715	1,081	626	354	532	655	519	989	1,157	1,481	1,670	1,004
of French Government and Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Term	119	52	217	211	208	158	161	151	7	9	12	35	5	4	3	3	81	72
<b>Dollar Liabilities Reported by US</b>																		
Foreign Assets	53	152	4.61	2.73	2.30	2.19	3.95	6.96	4.01	2.03	1.88	7.40	10.75	16.76	20.18	24.36	28.32	31.41
of which: Net IMF Position	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claims on Government	12a	7.91	7.23	7.67	8.39	9.71	9.90	8.99	8.54	14.27	15.56	10.63	9.05	9.53	11.48	11.93	11.93	10.30
Claims on Deposit Money Banks	12c	3.15	4.93	5.05	11.83	12.57	13.13	14.39	20.79	21.73	23.08	19.47	22.68	21.81	23.25	23.37	23.27	25.33
Unclassified Assets (Net)	13	11.63	14.48	17.39	22.89	24.81	27.17	30.51	33.42	38.11	40.52	37.72	42.48	48.18	54.24	60.99	65.16	69.51
Assets=Liabilities	14	11.20	14.41	17.06	20.25	22.66	24.58	26.99	30.36	33.14	35.22	37.48	42.24	47.83	54.08	60.81	64.82	69.41
Reserve Money	15	9.99	13.09	15.99	19.00	21.53	25.83	29.10	31.81	33.43	35.47	35.71	40.45	45.63	51.56	57.55	61.53	66.28
Currency Circulation	b	55	53	54	56	52	59	51	54	63	65	65	69	69	1.17	1.29	1.85	1.75
Bankers' Deposits	c	66	79	53	69	61	61	66	79	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.10	1.03	1.23	1.45	1.44	1.38
Private Sector Deposits	16a	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Counterpart Funds	16b	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Foreign Liabilities	18a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Treasury Accounts Included</b>																		
Treasury IMF Accounts	18b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury Coin	20	73	85	1.09	1.23	1.11	1.28	1.35	1.70	1.88	2.00	1.96	2.32	2.50	2.96	3.28	3.41	3.43
Reserves	22a	3.53	4.20	4.30	5.12	6.25	7.01	7.57	9.02	9.13	8.51	10.98	12.64	10.32	10.57	11.24	8.66	9.43
Claims on Government	22b	8.51	11.89	13.56	19.06	22.72	25.19	28.60	32.99	40.24	45.77	53.81	62.04	73.29	87.64	98.34	109.00	121.04
Claims on Private Sector	23	35	14	20	32	33	62	61	35	39	40	1.32	1.69	2.11	2.06	3.36	2.24	64
Unclassified Assets	24	13.12	17.08	19.15	25.73	30.41	34.00	38.06	42.54	51.35	60.51	66.75	78.69	88.22	103.23	113.22	121.31	134.54
Assets=Liabilities	25	9.46	11.15	12.40	14.31	16.39	18.72	21.77	24.43	26.69	29.52	30.80	37.57	42.67	50.38	61.57	72.15	78.58
Demand Deposits	26	3.15	4.93	5.05	9.62	11.83	12.57	13.13	14.39	20.79	21.73	23.08	19.47	22.68	21.81	23.25	23.37	25.33
Time Deposits	27a	31	62	1.10	1.00	1.20	1.35	1.49	1.72	1.95	2.12	3.43	4.33	4.33	4.53	3.13	2.28	2.14
Credit from Bank of France	27b	1.43	1.87	2.09	2.62	3.04	3.52	4.35	4.94	5.97	6.66	7.57	8.82	10.61	12.47	15.03	18.77	20.61
Unclassified Liabilities	28a	17	22	28	33	31	35	37	47	59	60	73	84	96	1.12	1.31	1.46	1.85
Post Office: Checking Deposits	28b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury: Private Sector Deposits	31	41	49	4.37	2.39	2.08	1.98	3.81	6.81	3.73	—	7.16	10.51	16.41	20.02	24.18	27.98	31.31
<b>Monetary Survey</b>																		
Foreign Assets (Net)	32	21.45	26.09	27.46	34.80	40.71	45.78	50.79	55.24	64.36	76.43	81.05	85.08	95.30	106.73	125.19	139.67	150.01
Domestic Credit	a	12.94	14.20	13.90	15.74	17.99	20.59	22.19	22.25	24.12	30.66	32.37	31.27	33.26	34.44	41.33	41.01	42.29
Claims on Government	b	8.51	11.89	13.56	19.06	22.72	25.19	28.60	32.99	40.24	45.77	53.81	62.04	73.29	87.64	98.34	109.00	121.04
Claims on Private Sector	c	21.71	27.12	31.29	36.95	41.88	46.58	52.98	59.69	65.85	71.37	75.73	83.92	95.79	110.63	130.70	149.76	161.97
Money	34	21.71	27.12	31.29	36.95	41.88	46.58	52.98	59.69	65.85	71.37	75.73	83.92	95.79	110.63	130.70	149.76	161.97
Quasi-Money	35	20	38	60	80	99	136	167	2.00	2.32	3.98	4.51	6.28	9.01	11.70	13.88	14.57	19.95
Other Items (Net)	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1948-1965

EXCHANGE RATE  
US DOLLAR: SPOT RATE (30)INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDITY  
MONETARY AUTHORITIES (1)

CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT (2A)

CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR (2A)

MONEY (3A)

QUASI-MONEY (3B)

DOMESTIC CREDIT (3C)

1948-1965

/2



1948-1965

Bank Clearings (Monthly Averages)...		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Interest, Prices, Production	35b	3.00	3.00	2.50	4.00	19.19	25.63	27.77	31.24	34.04	40.84	32.38	36.01	40.59	47.56	56.93	66.40	77.36	92.17
Discount Rate (End of Period)	60a	3.00	3.00	2.50	4.00	19.19	25.63	27.77	31.24	34.04	40.84	32.38	36.01	40.59	47.56	56.93	66.40	77.36	92.17
Call Money Rate	60b	5.71	5.90	6.52	6.54	6.54	5.60	5.41	5.38	5.21	5.38	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.50
Government Bond Yield	61	28	25	24	29	38	38	41	57	84	89	120	160	105	107	110	113	116	119
Industrial Share Prices	62	54	60	65	83	87	83	83	81	81	85	90	100	106	110	114	119	125	129
Prices: Home and Import Goods	63	49	57	63	74	83	83	82	83	85	87	90	100	107	115	126	137	149	160
Cost of Living	64	31	38	42	54	64	66	69	75	83	88	96	100	101	110	116	123	130	141
Wages: Hourly Earnings	65	52	55	58	65	66	66	68	75	82	88	96	99	99	99	100	101	104	105
Industrial Production	66	89	92	96	95	95	93	93	94	95	96	96	99	98	99	100	101	104	105
Employment	67	89	92	96	95	95	93	93	94	95	96	96	99	98	99	100	101	104	105
International Transactions																			
Exports, cif	70	4.34	7.85	10.65	14.29	13.39	13.24	13.80	14.77	17.19	15.90	18.70	21.51	27.68	33.88	35.65	36.35	39.90	44.39
Imports, cif	71	6.73	9.27	10.60	15.60	15.14	13.80	14.77	16.59	19.46	22.48	23.56	25.10	31.00	32.97	37.10	43.08	49.70	51.04
Volume of Exports	72	35	52	69	80	69	73	72	84	97	96	100	100	120	140	148	150	162	174
Volume of Imports	73	56	72	70	83	89	86	81	82	85	90	90	100	109	114	113	113	115	119
Export Prices	74	58	72	70	83	89	86	81	82	85	90	90	100	109	114	113	113	115	119
Import Prices (A)	75a	51	68	75	97	96	86	84	83	87	95	100	100	109	113	110	105	110	111
Import Prices (B)	75b	...	61	80	110	94	86	87	83	84	92	100	100	109	110	107	105	110	116
Balance of Payments																			
Goods and Services	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade balance fob	a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travel	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Government, n.i.e.	c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transfers: Private	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capital n.i.e.: Private	71b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Government	72a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Trans. of Overseas Franc Area	72b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Banks: Assets	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Banks: Liabilities	74a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monetary Authorities	74b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monetary gold	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMF Accounts	a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Use of Cash Balances	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign exchange	c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other liabilities	d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Errors and Omissions	e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Finance	f	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deficit (-) or Surplus	80	-5.70	-6.11	-5.70	-5.04	-8.72	-8.17	-7.73	-7.68	-10.53	-10.46	-6.98	-6.28	-4.17	-4.36	-6.10	-8.26	-1.57	18
Revenue	a	10.23	14.70	18.96	23.46	27.37	30.20	32.78	33.91	37.21	43.42	51.78	60.44	65.55	70.49	78.02	88.41	98.52	105.78
Expenditure	b	15.93	20.81	24.66	28.50	36.09	38.37	40.51	41.59	47.74	53.88	58.76	66.72	69.72	74.85	84.13	96.68	100.08	105.60
Financing																			
Net Borrowing	81	4.73	3.34	3.74	3.60	6.62	7.36	5.80	5.64	10.07	10.07	6.45	8.47	-2.25	.81	1.12	3.50	-1.65	-2.51
Finance from Foreign Aid	82	1.24	2.89	1.85	1.50	2.04	1.59	1.09	1.06	.49	.05	.08	-.21	-.02	-.02	-.02	-.02	-.02	-.02
Use of Cash Balances	83	-.27	-.12	.11	-.06	.06	-.78	1.84	.98	.34	.45	.45	69.94	69.94	71.72	74.72	78.96	83.70	80.12
Debt: Francs	83a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Currency	83b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership of Debt																			
Debt: Francs	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Held by: Bank of France	a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deposit Money Banks	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Financial Instit.	c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Government	d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
International Institutions	e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	f	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intragovernmental Debt	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SLOPES INDICATE  
PERCENT INCREASE  
PER ANNUM

1948-1965

1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965

13





	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>Government Finance (continued)</b>																		
Debt: Foreign Currency .....	10.67	10.35	10.84	10.27	9.16	8.44	7.96	7.53	10.32	10.83	9.90	8.51	5.39	3.34	5.39	3.34	5.39	3.34
Held by: Foreign Governments .....	4.29	4.11	3.98	3.79	3.60	3.44	3.18	2.92	4.01	4.92	4.40	3.32	2.57	2.46	2.57	2.46	2.57	2.46
International Institutions .....	.88	.87	.87	.86	.85	.84	.83	.82	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.01	.88	1.01	.88	1.01	.88
Nonresident Banks .....	5.36	5.23	5.86	5.50	4.61	4.07	4.87	3.82	5.10	4.74	4.36	4.10	1.81	—	1.81	—	1.81	—
Nonres. Business & Ind. .....	.14	.14	.13	.12	.10	.09	.08	.07	.08	.06	.05	.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>National Accounts</b>																		
Exports, etc. ....	90	21.2	21.8	21.9	25.5	27.0	26.0	28.3	32.3	39.4	47.0	49.5	51.3	56.7	51.3	56.7	62.6	51.3
Central Government Expenditure .....	91	...	...	...	33.8	...	41.9	46.0	49.2	53.6	56.6	63.8	73.0	80.8	73.0	80.8	86.2	73.0
Private & Local Gov't Investment .....	92	...	...	...	28.0	...	38.1	43.4	51.2	50.7	60.5	63.0	72.7	80.0	72.7	80.0	93.9	72.7
Primary Expenditure .....	Σ	...	...	...	87.3	...	106.0	117.8	133.0	143.7	164.1	176.4	197.0	217.5	197.0	217.5	242.7	197.0
Private & Local Gov't Consumption .....	93	...	...	...	113.2	...	134.0	148.3	168.4	182.2	198.5	216.6	241.1	269.7	241.1	269.7	291.4	241.1
Less: Imports, etc. ....	94	...	...	...	-22.1	...	-29.3	-32.7	-33.6	-35.6	-41.9	-44.8	-48.3	-55.0	-48.3	-55.0	-63.0	-48.3
Less: Expenditure not on Product .....	95	...	...	...	-17.4	...	-20.1	-21.3	-22.8	-22.9	-24.5	-28.5	-33.5	-36.6	-33.5	-36.6	-39.2	-33.5
Gross National Expenditure = GNP .....	96	123.0	145.6	151.9	160.8	172.2	191.3	213.0	244.7	267.4	296.2	319.7	356.3	396.0	356.3	396.0	435.2	356.3
National Income .....	97	92.0	109.4	114.6	122.3	132.8	148.0	164.1	188.6	202.9	227.0	244.0	272.4	299.6	272.4	299.6	321.0	272.4
<b>Population</b>																		
Population .....	99	41.0	41.4	41.7	42.0	42.3	42.6	43.0	43.8	44.3	44.8	45.2	45.7	46.2	47.0	47.9	48.4	48.9

SOURCE: International Financial Statistics - I.M.F.





TABLE II  
FRENCH BUDGET

REVISED BUDGET  
(1964—million frs.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes . . . . .	31,219	Ordinary Civil . . . . .	56,852
Turnover Taxes . . . . .	32,179	Military . . . . .	19,187
Fees, Stamps . . . . .	5,333	Capital . . . . .	11,721
Other Indirect Taxes . . . . .	7,614	War Damage . . . . .	
Customs . . . . .	10,998	Special Appropriations . . . . .	2,881
Government Property, etc. . . . .	7,448		
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>94,791</b>	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>90,641</b>

1965 Budget balanced at 112,457 million frs.

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook.



TABLE III

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON HEALTH PERSONNEL  
IN FRANCE

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Number of beds in Hospitals (1963)	201,568
Number of Physicians (1964)	57,500
Number of Dentists (1964)	17,746
Number of Midwives (1964)	9,000
Pharmacists (1964)	21,035

SOURCE: Annuaire Statistique de la France - 1965



TABLE IV

**UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE  
TO FRANCE  
1965**

Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
FRANCE			
0	FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	9 322 601	100 010 24
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	820 670	9 963 52
2	CRUDE MATRLS INEDIB EXC FUEL	9 548 287	85 489 07
3	MINERAL FUELS LUBRICANTS ETC	2 239 578	29 318 03
4	OILS & FATS, ANIMAL & VEG	201 428	4 367 33
5	CHEMICALS	5 539 389	81 196 74
6	MFO GOODS BY CHIEF MATERIAL	11 603 176	96 934 95
7	MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIP	40 425 905	399 982 83
8	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTICLES NEC	7 178 435	81 303 03
9	ITEMS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	262 855	2 987 69
00	LIVE ANIMALS	83 500	670 453
01	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	1 858 359	16 608 652
02	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EGGS	752	6 291 24
03	FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS	317 289	2 756 708
04	CEREALS & CEREAL PREPTIONS	2 191 164	23 036 02
05	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	1 884 643	15 827 32
06	SUGAR SUGR PREPTION & HONEY	50 912	420 133
07	COFFEE COCOA TEA SPICES ETC	73 667	443 249
08	FEEDING-STUFF FOR ANIMAL NEC	2 843 191	33 414 182
09	MISC FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	19 124	542 302
11	BEVERAGES	26 130	274 993
12	TOBACCO & TOBAC MANUFACTURES	794 540	9 688 51
21	HIDES SKINS FURSKINS, UNDRSSD	491 566	3 806 579
22	OIL-SEEDS OIL NUTS & KERNELS	823 784	8 978 905
23	RUBBR, CRUDE INC RCLAIM & SYN	2 304 187	16 449 587
24	WOOD, LUMBER AND CORK	396 343	3 949 711
25	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	1 675 855	15 923 958
26	TEXTILE FIBERS AND WASTES	2 441 189	22 490 02
27	CRUDE FERTILIZERS & MINERALS	681 638	5 963 892
28	METALLIFEROUS ORES & SCRAP	315 577	5 393 394
29	ANIMAL & VEG MTRL NEC CRUDE	418 148	2 532 645
32	COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETS	1 681 689	20 429 444
33	PETROLEUM & PETROL PRODUCTS	557 377	8 818 449
34	GAS, NATURAL & MANUFACTURED	512	70 144
41	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	167 211	3 162 564
42	VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS, FXD	6 424	289 703
43	OILS PROC & WAXES VEG & ANML	27 793	915 070
51	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS & COMPOUND	2 118 314	40 696 892
52	MIN YAR & CRDE CHEM COAL ETC	-	527 451
53	DYEING COLORNG ETC MATERIALS	256 762	2 374 655
54	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	430 783	6 137 703
55	ESSENT OILS ETC & POLISH ETC	451 905	5 011 639
56	FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED	1 500	954 393
57	EXPLOSIVIES & PYROTECH PROD	12 078	427 992
58	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLS ETC	1 340 977	14 291 505
59	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	927 070	10 774 512
61	LEATHR & ART NEC & FURSKN DR	161 088	2 646 35
62	RUBBER MANUFACTURES, NEC	367 150	3 008 931
63	WOOD & CORK MANUFACTURES NEC	91 676	1 054 223
64	PAPER PAPERBOARD & MFRS	1 049 103	9 943 65
65	YARN FABRIC & ARTCLS TEXTLE	1 073 056	11 394 601
66	NONMETL MINERAL MANUFCTR NEC	811 056	6 258 253
67	IRON AND STEEL	490 149	5 520 421
68	NON-FERROUS METALS	6 260 963	46 207 495
69	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NEC	1 298 935	10 901 009
71	MACHINERY, OTH THAN ELECTRIC	19 443 496	216 937 433
72	ELEC MACHINRY APPARATUS ETC	9 501 550	98 254 396
73	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	11 480 859	84 791 003
81	PLUMBNG ETC FIXTRS & FITNGS	267 966	1 069 713
82	FURNITURE	46 938	470 405
83	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS, ETC	7 526	214 181
84	CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	430 593	4 602 972
85	FOOTWEAR, NEW	14 357	101 552
86	PROF INS FOTO GOODS CLKS ETC	3 311 336	40 819 305
89	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTCLS NEC	3 099 719	34 024 906
93	SPEC TRANS NOT CLASS BY KIND	237 469	2 658 017
94	ANIMALS NEC, INCL ZOO ANIMLS	25 386	318 912
96	COIN, NOT GOLD, NOT LEG TEND	-	10 762
001	LIVE ANIMALS	83 500	670 453
011	MEAT, FRESH, CHILLED OR FRZN	1 855 333	16 489 631
012	MEAT, DRIED, SALTED OR SMOKD	1 740	17 398
013	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS, NEC	1 286	101 623
022	MILK AND CREAM	342	52 108
023	BUTTER AND ANHYDROUS MILKFAT	-	6 238 215
024	CHEESE AND CURD	410	918
031	FISH, FRSH, FRZN, SALTD, DRD	226 129	1 892 317
032	FISH, PREPARED OR PRES, NEC	91 160	864 391





Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
041	WHEAT, INCL MESLIN, UNMILLED	1 521 390	16 121 760	657	FLOOR COVERINGS TAPESTRY ETC	24 568	167 903
042	RICE	189 817	1 138 601	661	CEMENT LIME FAB BLDG MAT NEC	8 281	92 415
044	CORN (MAIZE), UNMILLED	452 818	4 639 481	662	BRICK OTH CLAY CONSTRUCT MAT	304 390	1 054 781
045	CEREAL GRAINS, UNMILLED, NEC	14 747	1 075 562	663	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NEC	212 253	2 743 077
046	WHEAT FLOUR, MEAL AND GROATS	9 252	29 308	664	GLASS	90 723	824 518
047	FLOUR, MEAL AND GROATS, NEC	-	832	665	GLASSWARE	53 183	546 536
048	CEREAL FLOUR & STARCH PREPS	3 140	30 478	666	POTTERY	2 900	29 675
051	FRSH FRUIT & FRSH/DRIED NUTS	352 048	6 781 676	667	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	139 326	967 256
052	FRUITS, DRIED	835 630	3 732 065	671	PIG IRON ETC & FERROALLOYS	3 356	440 908
053	FRUIT, PREP OR PRESERVED, NEC	183 590	2 031 817	672	IRON OR STEEL PRIMARY FORMS	3 320	262 663
054	VEGS, FRESH, FROZEN OR DRIED	482 309	2 930 125	673	IRON OR STEEL BARS RODS ETC	80 983	480 004
055	VEGS, PREP OR PRESERVED, NEC	31 066	351 638	674	IRON OR STL PLATES SHEETS ETC	73 201	623 630
061	SUGAR, SYRUP AND HONEY	47 847	350 088	675	IRON OR STEEL HOOP & STRIP	104 840	726 097
062	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY & PREP	3 065	70 045	676	I OR S RAIL TRACK CONST MATL	550	128 895
071	COFFEE	71 753	402 633	677	I OR S WIRE, EXC INSLTD ELEC	296	41 935
072	COCOA	-	616	678	I OR S TUBES, PIPES & FITNG	176 008	2 211 065
073	CHOCOLATE & OTH COCOA PREP	-	2 798	679	I OR S ROUGH CASTNGS FORNGS	47 595	605 224
074	TEA AND MATE	590	8 386	681	SILVER & PLAT UNWR OR P WRKD	50 181	290 491
075	SPICES	1 324	28 816	682	COPPER AND COPPER ALLOYS	3 519 121	30 092 528
081	FEED-STUFF FOR ANIMALS, NEC	2 843 191	33 414 182	683	NICKEL AND NICKEL ALLOYS	191 615	3 017 878
091	MARGARINE AND SHORTENING	-	13 576	684	ALUMINUM AND ALUMINUM ALLOYS	2 264 555	10 878 006
099	FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	19 124	528 724	685	LEAD AND LEAD ALLOYS	9 577	88 976
111	BEVERAGES, NONALCOHOLIC, NEC	-	2 148	686	ZINC AND ZINC ALLOYS	2 599	35 590
112	BEVERAGES, ALCOHOLIC	26 130	272 845	687	TIN AND TIN ALLOYS	26 015	39 029
121	TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	428 685	3 804 906	688	URANIUM & THORIUM & THEIR AL	222	1 675 122
122	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	365 855	5 883 608	689	BASE METALS AND ALLOYS, NEC	196 898	432 907
211	HIDES/SKINS UNDRSSD, EXC FUR	241 949	1 756 137	691	STRUCTURES & PARTS, NEC; MTL	56 323	459 898
212	FUR SKINS, UNDRRESSED	249 617	2 050 442	692	CONTAINR FOR STRGE TRANS, MTL	79 488	230 138
213	OIL SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS	823 784	8 978 905	693	WIRE PROD EXC INSL ELECTRIC	15 330	770 134
231	RUBBER, CRD, INCL SYN&RECLMD	2 304 187	16 449 987	694	NAILS BOLTS ETC IRN STL CPFR	110 283	4 055 638
242	WOOD IN THE RGH OR RGHLY SQR	84 781	719 425	695	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACHINES	416 146	377 503
243	WOOD, SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKD	311 562	3 229 950	696	TABLE FLATWARE AND CUTLERY	12 085	552 147
244	CORK, RAW AND WASTE	-	336	697	HOUSEHLD WARE, EQUIP, BASE MTL	53 140	4 022 644
251	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	1 675 855	15 923 958	698	MANUFACTURES OF BASE MTL NEC	3 976 990	34 111 415
262	Wool AND OTHER ANIMAL HAIR	-	132 152	711	POWER GENR MACH EXC EL & PTS	766 204	17 656 190
263	RAW COTTON INCL WASTE	2 182 228	19 224 480	712	AGRI MACH APPL & PTS, TRCTRS	5 673 646	51 462 798
266	MAN-MD FIB & WASTE EX GLASS	36 906	311 224	714	OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS	815 749	12 607 416
267	TEXTILE FAB WASTE INCL RAGS	220 131	2 795 994	715	METALWORKING MACHINERY	444 903	5 381 973
268	VEG FIB EXC COT, INCL WASTE	1 924	26 152	717	TEXTILE & LEA MACHY & PARTS	2 018 111	27 272 244
271	FERTILIZERS, CRUDE	185 126	640 394	718	MACH FOR SPECIAL IND & PARTS	5 747 893	68 445 997
273	STONE, SAND, AND GRAVEL	3 281	57 541	719	MACHNRY, APPLNCES & PTS, NEC	1 483 057	15 472 982
274	SULFUR & CRUDE IRON PYRITES	348 974	2 667 502	722	ELECT PRW MACHY SWTCHGR & PT	143 292	1 529 888
275	NATRL ABRVS INC IND DIAMNDS	80 750	1 311 594	723	ELECTRICITY DIST EQUIP & PTS	2 217 976	23 541 091
276	CRUDE MINERALS, NEC	63 507	1 286 862	724	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APP & PTS	203 315	3 784 631
282	IRON AND STEEL SCRAP	-	151 401	725	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HM & PTS	214 522	1 419 353
283	NON-FERROUS MTL ORES & CONC	310 593	4 856 858	726	ELECTO-MED, X-RAY APP & PTS	5 239 388	52 506 451
284	NON-FERROUS METAL SCRAP	4 760	375 411	731	RAILWAY VEHICLES & PARTS	25 156	241 055
285	PLATINUM ORES CONC WSTE ETC	-	9 500	732	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES, VEH PTS	1 386 864	22 999 644
286	URANIUM & THORIUM ORE & CONC	224	389 082	733	VEHICLES, NEC, AND PARTS	18 324	203 127
291	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	22 475	2 143 564	734	AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	9 741 450	59 626 697
292	VEGETABLE MATERIAL NEC CRUDE	395 673	20 429 484	735	SHIPS, BOATS, ETC	309 065	1 720 485
321	COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETS	1 681 689	8 818 449	812	PLUMB, HEAT, LIGHT FIXT ETC	267 966	1 069 713
332	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	557 377	70 144	821	FURNITURE	46 938	407 405
341	GAS, NATURAL & MANUFACTURED	512	3 162 564	831	TRAVEL AND PERSONAL GOODS	7 526	214 181
411	OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, NEC	167 211	249 454	841	CLTHNG NEC ELAS KNIT FAB ETC	402 343	4 553 511
421	OILS, VEGETABLE, FIXED, SOFT	5 150	40 249	842	CLOTHING & ARTICLES OF FUR	28 250	49 461
422	OILS, VEGETABLE, FIXED, NEC	1 274	915 070	851	FOOTWEAR, NEW, EXC ORTHOPEDC	14 357	101 552
431	OILS PROC & WAXES VEG & ANML	27 793	24 772 743	861	SCIENTIFIC ETC INSTR & APPAR	2 776 920	35 575 954
512	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	1 483 914	6 457 563	862	PHOTOG & CINEMATOG SUPPLIES	409 670	4 033 161
513	INORG CHEM ELMNTS, OXIDES, ETC	421 327	3 183 466	863	M P FILM EXPOSED/DEVELOPED	60 094	880 763
514	INORGANIC CHEMICALS NEC	176 445	6 283 118	864	WATCHES AND CLOCKS	64 652	329 427
515	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIALS	36 628	527 451	891	SOUND EQUIP ETC & MUSC INSTR	649 184	5 329 059
521	COAL TAR ETC & PRODCTS CRUDE	-	642 115	892	PRINTED MATTER	551 332	3 788 408
531	SYN DYESTUFFS, LAKES, TONERS	79 400	29 454	893	ARTCLS FINISHED, PLASTIC NEC	223 974	1 915 748
532	DYE TANNING EXTRACTS INC SYN	2 134	1 703 086	894	PERAMBULATORS, GAMES, ETC	537 212	6 138 145
533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS & MATRLS NEC	175 228	6 137 703	895	OFFICE & STATNRY SUPPL NEC	109 750	1 467 029
541	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	430 783	2 599 069	896	WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUES, ETC	168 406	1 676 249
551	ESSENT OILS & PERFME ETC MAT	248 556	408 987	897	JEWELRY & RELATED ARTICLES	723 723	10 358 810
553	PERFUMERY, COSMETICS ETC NEC	39 237	2 003 583	899	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES NEC	135 638	3 351 458
554	SOAPS, CLEANSERS, POLISHES ETC	164 112	954 393	931	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N/CLASS	237 469	2 658 017
561	FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED	1 500	427 992	941	ANIMALS, LIVE, NEC, INC ZOO ANM	25 386	318 912
571	EXPLOSIVES & PYROTECH PROD	12 078	14 291 508	961	COINS, EX GOLD, NOT LEGL TENDR	-	10 762
581	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLs NEC	1 340 977	10 774 512				
599	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	927 070	856 217				
611	LEATHER	139 902	59 209	0011	CATTLE, LIVE	-	231 478
612	LEATHER MANUFACTURES, NEC	2 805	1 730 924	0015	HORSES, ASSES, MULES, ETC	83 500	332 000
613	FUR SKINS, DRESSED	18 381	1 055 827	0111	BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH OR FRZN	132 227	701 993
621	RUBBER MATERIALS NEC	145 899	1 953 104	0116	EDBL OFALS EX PLTRY, FR, FRZ	1 707 784	15 568 298
629	RUBBER ARTICLES NEC	221 251	22 444	0230	BUTTER AND ANHYDROUS MILKFAT	-	6 238 215
631	WOOD VENEERS, PLYWOOD, ETC	530	1 011 077	0311	FISH, FRESH, CHILLED OR FRZN	179 420	1 518 974
632	WOOD MANUFACTURES, NEC	87 042	20 707	0313	SHELLFISH, EXCEPT PREP OR CND	40 342	341 047
633	CORK MANUFACTURES	4 104	8 084 004	0320	FISH PREP OR PRESERVED, NEC	91 160	864 391
641	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	743 027	1 859 653	0410	WHEAT AND MESLIN, UNMILLED	1 521 390	16 121 760
642	PAPER/PAPERBOARD, ARTCLS OF	306 076	1 265 244	0422	RICE, MILLED	189 817	1 121 640
651	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	126 464	2 182 332	0440	CORN (MAIZE), UNMILLED	452 818	4 639 481
652	COTTON FABRICS WOVEN NEC	307 070	3 632 398	0459	CEREAL GRAINS, UNMILLED, NEC	14 747	1 046 099
653	TEXTILE FAB WOV NEC EXC COT	276 788	422 185	0511	ORANGES, TANGERINES, FRESH	456	1 253 922
654	TRIMMINGS & OTH SMALL WARES	36 798	1 907 183	0512	CITRUS FRUITS, FRESH, NEC	264 826	4 874 306
655	SPECIAL TEXT FAB A PRODUCTS	224 383	1 817 354	0517	EDBL FRSH, DRY NUTS, EXC OIL	84 766	586 387
656	TEXTILE MADE-UP ARTICLES NEC	76 985		0520	DRIED FRUITS	835 630	3 732 065



Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
0535	FRUIT & VEG JUICES, UNFRMNTD	5 687	854 813	5819	HARDND PROTEIN, RESIN-NAT&SYN	54 439	376 111
0538	FRUIT, NUTS, PREP, PRES, NEC	177 903	1 149 590	5992	INSECTICIDES & SIM PREPS	30 824	425 111
0542	PEAS, BEANS, LEGUM VEG, DRD	464 518	2 796 229	5995	STARCH, GLUTN, CASEIN, GLUE, ETC	63 419	691 111
0555	VEGS, PREP OR PRESERVED, NEC	31 066	347 614	5996	WOOD CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	122 798	1 012 111
0616	HONEY, NATURAL	35 340	173 180	5997	OTH ORGANIC CHEM PRODS NEC	304 405	4 200 111
0618	SUGAR, SIRUP & MOLASSES, NEC	11 847	171 856	5999	CHEMICAL PRODS & PREPS NEC	405 624	4 454 111
0711	COFFEE, GREEN AND ROASTED	71 753	333 196	6119	LEATHER, NEC	129 386	791 111
0812	BY-PROCTS, GRAIN & LEGUM VEG	100 063	144 344	6130	FUR SKINS, DRESSD, INCL DYED	18 381	1 730 111
0813	OIL-CAKE, MEAL AND RESIDUES	2 711 313	32 226 741	6210	RUBBER SHEETS, HOSE, TUBING, ETC	145 899	1 055 111
0819	FOOD WASTE & PREP ANMAL FEED	12 999	958 127	6291	RUBBER TIRES & TBES, VEHCL, ARCFT	99 917	935 111
0991	FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	2 270	431 539	6293	HYGENIC ARTICLES, UNHARDND RBR	38 359	221 111
1124	DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERGES	23 350	261 302	6294	BELTS AND BELTING OF RUBBER	32 894	574 111
1210	TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED	428 685	3 804 906	6298	ARTICLES OF RUBBER, NEC	50 081	920 111
1221	CIGARS, CHEROOTS & CIGARILLOS	28 789	234 296	6328	MFG ARTICLES OF WOOD, NEC	84 590	125 111
1222	CIGARETTES	333 471	4 909 652	6411	NEWSPRINT PAPER	-	1 940 111
1223	TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED, NEC	3 595	739 660	6412	PAPER, PRINT & WRIT, EX NEWS	354 218	2 790 111
2111	CATTLE, EQUINE HIDES, UNDRSD	102 220	1 016 534	6413	KRAFT PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	153 939	582 111
2112	CALF & KIP SKINS, UNDRSD	86 796	294 531	6416	BLOG BOARD OF WOPLR OR VEG	22 561	2 117 111
2116	SHEEP & LAMB SKINS, WOOL ON	10 152	195 676	6418	PAPER & PAPERBOARD, MACH-MDE	185 362	526 111
2118	WASTE AND USED LEATHER	5 105	170 253	6419	PAPR/PAPRBRD IN ROLLS, NEC	26 947	311 111
2120	FUR SKINS, UNDRSD	249 617	2 050 442	6421	BOXES & OTH CONTRS, PPRBRD	114 182	1 055 111
2211	PEANUTS, GROUNDNUTS, GREEN	306 225	1 480 504	6429	ARTICLES OF PAPER, ETC, NEC	186 859	811 111
2214	SOYBEANS, EXCEPT COFFEE SURST	517 559	6 431 734	6516	YARN THREAD, NONCELLULOSIC	115 579	314 111
2215	FLAXSEED (LINSEED)	-	854 008	6517	YARN THREAD, CELLULOSIC FIB	-	1 970 111
2219	NON-DEPAT OILSD FLOUR & MEAL	-	212 659	6522	FABRIC COTTON WOVEN EXC GREY	273 701	15 812
2311	RUBBER, CRD, NTL & SIMLR GUM	9 474	452 818	6523	FAB COT WOV UNDO 10 YDS LONG	15 812	1 109 111
2312	RUBBER, SYNTHETIC AND SUBST	2 293 833	15 986 423	6535	FABRIC NONCELLULOSIC WOVEN	64 246	1 619 111
2423	LOGS, HARDWOOD	84 781	3 128 929	6536	FABRIC CELLULOSIC FIB WOVEN	78 677	95 620
2432	LUMBER, SOFTWOOD	286 092	3 121 675	6537	FAB TEXT KNIT NOT ELASTIC	95 620	28 227
2515	COTTON PULP AND PULP, NEC	191 351	2 249 262	6538	FABRICS OF GLASS FIBERS	28 227	36 798
2516	CHEM-WOPLD DISSOLVNG GRADES	542 336	6 576 246	6540	TRIMMINGS A OTH SMALL WARES	191 848	1 546 111
2517	WOOD PULP, SULPHATE	916 989	6 851 863	6554	TEXTILE FABRIC COATED ETC	2 846	1 578 111
2518	WOOD PULP, SULPHITE	25 179	224 573	6561	BAGS AND SACKS, TEXTILE	71 509	20 204
2631	COTTON, RAW OTH THAN LINTERS	2 180 971	18 877 510	6569	ARTICLES NEC TEXTILE MADE-UP	304 390	1 045 543
2633	COTTON WASTE NOT CARDED ETC	1 257	240 156	6623	CARPETS AND RUGS	43 243	594 901
2662	FIBERS, MAN-MADE NONCELLULOS	24 334	155 087	6623	REFRACTORY BRICK & CON MATLS	73 020	60 664
2670	FIBERS, MAN-MADE NONCELLULOS	220 131	2 795 994	6631	GRND & POL & ABR WHLS & STNS	8 023	11 395
2713	TEXTILE FAB WASTE INCL RAGS	185 126	627 460	6632	ABRASIVE CLOTH & SIMILAR ART	15 049	127 759
2713	NATURL PHOSPHATE FERTZRS	348 974	2 664 641	6635	MINERAL INSULATING MATL NEC	11 395	144 241
2741	SULFUR CRUDE AND REFINED	32 832	599 675	6636	MFG OF MIN MATL NEC EX CERAM	8 023	52 889
2751	DIAMONDS, INDUSTRIAL	47 918	711 919	6638	ASBESTOS MFERS & FRICTION MTL	16 840	967 256
2752	NATURAL ABRASIVES NEC	45 847	742 806	6640	FLAT GLASS UNWKO OR SURF GRD	52 889	352 891
2762	CLAY & REFRACTORY MINRLS NEC	15 552	118 114	6641	GLASS MASS & UNWKO RODS ETC	19 816	230 953
2769	NONMETALLIC MINERALS NEC	-	151 401	6649	GLASS NEC	139 326	300 755
2820	IRON AND STEEL SCRAP	310 593	4 774 551	6658	LAB GLASSWARE & GLAS ART NEC	-	492 487
2839	ORE & CONCNTRY BASE MTL NEC	4 760	375 411	6670	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	3 320	245 131
2840	NON-FERROUS MTL SCR EX ZINC	22 475	389 082	6716	FERROALLOYS, NEC	70 483	332 335
2910	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	359 006	1 728 785	6724	IRON OR STEEL BLOOMS, ETC	500	572 669
2925	PLANTING SEEDS, FRUITSPORES	22 815	161 728	6732	IRON OR STL BARS, RODS, ETC	104 840	122 155
2928	GINSENG, LICORICE MASS, ETC	8 133	131 402	6734	I OR S AGLS, SHPS ETC O 3 IN	137 362	410 632
2929	MATERIALS OF VEG ORIGIN, NES	1 681 689	20 429 444	6744	IRON OR STL SHEET & PLTE, NEC	36 851	492 487
3214	COAL	-	758 500	6750	IRON OR STEEL HOOP & STRIP	49 325	245 131
3224	RESIDUAL FUEL OILS	135 656	1 253 685	6761	IRON OR STEEL RAILS	3 448 120	29 332 335
3225	LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES	124 336	1 513 621	6785	I OR S PIPE & TUBE FITTINGS	71 001	760 193
3226	PETROLEUM JELLY AND WAXES	297 385	5 180 710	6786	IRON OR STEEL PIPES & TUBES	49 614	608 629
3229	PET & COAL PROD NEC EX CHEM	-	179 850	6793	I OR S FORNGNS IN ROUGH STAT	142 001	2 409 249
4111	FISH AND MARINE MAMMAL OIL	167 211	2 982 714	6812	PLAT ETC MTL UNWR OR P WRKO	2 169 941	10 179 146
4113	ANIMAL OILS, FATS & GREASES	-	228 734	6821	COPPER & COPPR AL, UNWROUGHT	94 614	698 850
4214	PEANUT OIL, EXC HYDROGENATED	7 381	788 596	6822	COPPER & COPPR AL, WROUGHT	95 187	272 677
4313	FATTY ACIDS AND BY-PRODUCTS	1 483 914	24 772 743	6831	NICKEL & NICKL AL, UNWROUGHT	27 012	441 283
5120	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	28 086	260 539	6832	NICKEL & NICKL AL, WROUGHT	74 699	961 152
5131	OXYGEN & OTHER RARE GASES	241 877	3 855 923	6840	ALUM UNWROUGHT & BAR ROD ETC	6 096	278 178
5132	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, NEC	20 604	241 116	6842	ALUM & ALUM AL, WROUGHT NEC	50 227	154 729
5133	INORG ACIDS & OXYGN CPDS	31 443	316 425	6893	MAGNSM & BERYL, WRGT OR UNWR	47 897	319 782
5135	OXIDES, METALIC, PIGMENT GRADE	99 317	1 779 998	6894	TUNG, MOLY, TANT, WR OR UNWR	8 289	178 762
5136	AMMONIA, MTL OXDS, INORG BASES	136 530	2 179 273	6895	BASE METALS NEC, WR OR UNWR	101 994	591 372
5146	SODIUM & POTASSIUM COMPOUNDS	30 252	865 596	6911	FNISHED STRUCTURL PTS, ALUMNM	383 210	3 977 286
5147	INORGANIC CHEMICALS, NEC	36 628	6 283 118	6912	FNISHED STRUCTURL PTS, ALUMNM	12 085	377 503
5150	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIAL	-	527 451	6922	CONTAINRS FOR TRANSPORT, MTL	36 841	367 209
5214	BENZENE, TOLUENE, TAR OILS, ETC	79 400	642 113	6941	NAILS, TACKS ETC IR, ST COPP	54 178	638 220
5301	SYN DYESTUFFS, LAKES, TONERS	36 857	337 673	6942	NUTS BOLTS ETC IRN STL COPP	12 393	266 092
5331	PIGMENTS & PIGMENT-LIKE MTRL	43 743	941 723	6952	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACH NEC	135 505	1 352 305
5332	PRINTING INKS	94 628	943 690	6960	TABLE FLATWARE AND CUTLERY	341 804	1 635 174
5333	PAINTS & RELATED MTRL NEC	27 146	863 587	6972	DOM UTEN IRN STL ALUM & COPP	4 020	623 904
5411	VITAMINS, BULK EXC 2 SUBSTNC	176 586	1 882 553	6981	HARDWARE BSE MTL INCL LOCKS	6 842	129 857
5413	ANTIBIOTICS, BULK EXC 2 SUBST	72 884	644 189	6983	CHAINS & PTS OF IRON & STEEL	3 092 384	22 547 991
5415	HORMONES, BULK EXC OF 2 SUBST	30 976	1 059 105	6988	CHAIN NEC CLOS & WLD RODS ETC	866 849	9 480 330
5416	GLYCOSIDE, BLOOD DERIVATS, ETC	98 412	1 347 792	6989	ARTICLES OF BASE METALS NEC	-	654 803
5417	MEDICINALS, PHARMACEUTCL PREP	24 779	237 803	7111	STEAM GENR PWR BOILERS & PTS	-	471 077
5419	PHARMCTCL GOODS & PREPS NEC	242 623	2 395 407	7113	STEAM ENGINES, TURBINES & PTS	6 895	147 554
5511	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS	5 933	203 662	7114	AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND PARTS	13 319	330 283
5512	SYNTHETIC PERFUME & FLAVR MTRL	39 237	408 987	7115	INT CMB ENG, EX AIRCRAFT & PTS	186 248	3 517 059
5530	TOILET PREPARATIONS, NEC	3 510	219 011	7116	GAS TURBINES, NEC, & PARTS	526 013	13 228 570
5541	SOAP, BULK AND PACKAGED	150 249	1 626 511	7117	NUCLEAR REACTORS, AND PARTS	32 274	503 659
5542	SURFACE ACTV AGNTS, WASH PREPS	10 353	158 061	7118	ENGINES, NEC, AND PARTS	37 533	1 025 461
5543	CLENSRS, DRSSNGS & POLISHES	1 500	954 393	7121	MACH FOR CULT, ETC SOIL & PTS	-	-
5610	FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED	-	218 808	7122	HARVESTING, ETC MACHS & PARTS	-	-
5712	CAPS AND FUSES	459 565	6 574 948	7125	TRACTORS, EX ROAD & IND TRCTS	-	-
5811	CONDNSTN, POLYADDTN, PLASTICS	427 853	5 255 588	7129	AGRIC MACHY, APPL NEC & PTS	-	-
5812	POLYMZN & COPOLYMZN PLASTICS	399 120	2 084 554	7141	TYPEWRTRS & CHECK-WRITNG MCH	-	-
5813	VUL FIBR & CELLULOSIC PLSTCS	-	-	-	-	-	-





Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month  (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date  (dollars)
7142	COMPUTERS,CALCULATING ETC MCH	2 659 179	21 515 750
7143	STAT MCH PUNCHD CARD OR TAPE	98 332	1 793 571
7149	OFFICE MACH NEC: OFF MCH PTS	2 878 602	27 128 016
7151	MACHINE TOOLS, METALWORKING	639 145	10 265 913
7152	METALWORKING MCH,EX TLS & PTS	176 604	2 341 503
7171	TEXT MACH INCL LNDRY, & PTS	243 938	3 938 697
7172	LEATHR,ETC WKG MCH,NEC:& PTS	36 538	296 610
7173	SEWING MACHINES AND PARTS	164 427	1 146 666
7181	PULP & PAPER PROC MACH & PTS	139 902	1 664 649
7182	PRINTNG & BOOKBNDG MCH & PTS	418 045	4 337 753
7183	FOOD PROCSNG IND MACH & PTS	40 693	1 004 815
7184	CONSTR MINING MCHS NEC & PTS	1 287 315	18 442 583
7185	MINRL HLD:GLSS WKG MCH & PTS	132 156	1 822 444
7191	HEATING & COOLING EQUIPMENT	711 742	9 161 341
7192	PUMPS AND CENTRIFUGES & PTS	914 360	10 800 881
7193	MECHANICAL HANDLING EQUIPMNT	1 108 142	15 804 543
7195	POWERD TOOLS NONEL NEC & PTS	658 118	6 001 487
7196	NONELECT MACHINES, NEC & PTS	337 554	5 231 382
7197	BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS & PTS	540 117	5 888 479
7198	MACHNRY, MECH APPL NEC & PTS	893 380	9 807 618
7199	PTS & ACCESS FOR MACHNRY,NEC	584 480	5 729 234
7221	ELECTRIC POWER MACHY & PTS	531 096	4 560 433
7222	ELEC CIRCT MKNG & BRKNG APPR	951 961	10 912 549
7231	INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE	123 599	1 150 538
7232	ELECT INSULATORS & FITTINGS	19 693	379 350
7249	TELECOM APPR & PARTS NEC	2 208 867	23 438 054
7250	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HH & PTS	203 315	3 784 631
7261	ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPR & PTS	63 628	724 288
7262	X-RAY APPARATUS & PTS	150 894	695 065
7291	BATTERIES AND PARTS	36 870	443 930
7292	ELECTRIC LAMPS AND PARTS	168 542	1 277 448
7293	ELECTRN TUBES, SIMLR & PTS	1 808 473	19 677 260
7294	AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL EQUIP	102 250	1 682 919
7295	ELEC MEASURNG & CNTRL INSTR	1 914 437	18 216 494
7296	ELECTROMECH HAND TOOLS & PTS	166 168	1 645 207
7299	ELECTRICAL MACHY & PTS, NEC	1 022 898	9 498 893
7317	PARTS OF RAILWAY VEHICLES	25 156	184 743
7320	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	647 839	9 706 104
7328	MTR VEH & TRCTR PTS & ACCESS	739 025	13 286 733
7330	VEHICLES, NEC, AND PARTS	18 324	203 127
7341	AIRCRAFT, HEAVIER THAN AIR	7 554 510	27 927 162
7349	AIRSHIPS & BALLOONS, & PARTS	2 186 940	31 699 535
7355	SHIPS & BOATS, NONMILITARY	309 065	1 718 136
8121	CENTRAL HEATING APPARATUS	225 034	774 805
8124	LIGHT FIX & FIT, LAMPS & PTS	41 454	258 456
8210	FURNITURE	46 938	470 405
8310	TRAVEL AND PERSONAL GOODS	7 526	214 181
8411	CLOTHING TEXT FAB NOT KNIT	154 658	2 900 687
8412	ACCESSORIES TEXT FAB NT KNIT	95 920	681 169
8414	CLTHG ELAS FAB ARTS ETC KNIT	112 929	559 373
8416	CLOTHING & ACCESSORIES RUBBR	26 883	256 580
8611	OPTICAL ELEMENTS	38 852	595 889
8613	MICROSCOPES,OPTCL APPLNC,NEC	59 827	559 526
8614	CAMERAS, STILL & FLASH APPR	171 178	2 381 056
8615	MOTION PIC CAMERAS,PRJTR,ETC	168 043	2 098 313
8616	PHOTOGR & MOTN PIC EQPT, NEC	273 508	3 349 858
8617	MEDICAL,DENTAL INSTR,EX ELEC	236 898	2 512 190
8618	METERS & COUNTERS NON-ELECT	14 206	209 881
8619	SURVEYNG,NAVIGATONL ETC INSTR	1 807 285	23 780 205
8623	PREPARED PHOTO CHEMICALS	33 120	284 162
8624	PLTS,FILM UNEX & PHOTO PAPER	376 550	3 748 999
8630	MOTION PICTURE FILM,EXPOSED	60 094	880 763
8640	CLOCKS,CLOCK MOVEMENTS,PARTS	64 064	313 363
8911	PHONOGRAPHS,SOUND RECORDERS	457 674	3 007 730
8912	PHONOGRPH RCORDS,RCRDING MED	171 952	2 032 268
8914	PIANOS,OTHR STRING MUSC INST	11 192	126 810
8918	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS NEC	5 536	132 631
8921	MAPS,BOOKS,BOUND PERIODICALS	282 318	990 264
8922	NEWSPAPRS,PERIODICALS,UNBOUND	36 111	392 163
8924	DECALCMNS&CARDS,GREETNG&POST	86 019	744 755
8929	PRINTED MATTER NEC	147 384	1 658 301
8930	FINISHED PLASTIC PRODUCTS,NEC	223 974	1 915 748
8942	CHLDNRN TOYS,INDOOR GMES ETC	492 351	5 263 650
8943	NON-MIL ARMS&PTS,EXC PISTOLS	22 159	343 011
8944	FISHNG,HUNTING,OUTDR SPRT EQP	22 702	530 784
8951	FILNG CABNETS,METL OFFCE EQP	19 814	204 181
8952	PENS,PENCILS,CRAYONS,CHALK	66 150	761 349
8959	INK,INK PADS,OFFCE SUPLY NEC	23 786	501 499
8960	WORKS OF ART,ANTIQUES,ETC	168 406	1 676 249
8971	JEWELRY & ARTLS PREC METL	690 447	10 121 095
8972	JEWELRY,NOT OF PRECIOUS MTL	33 276	237 715
8992	HAND SIEVES, PLAITS, ETC	20 451	197 926
8995	BUTTONS,COMBS,FASTENERS,ETC	26 505	187 568
8996	ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCES,ETC	38 574	439 041
8999	OTHER MFO ARTICLES NEC	28 137	2 402 041
9310	SPECIAL TRANSACTION N/CLASFD	237 469	2 658 017
9410	ANIMALS,LIVE,NEC INC ZOO ANM	25 386	318 912
9999	COM AVG UN \$10,000 PER MONTH	714 748	7 338 389
FRANCE TOTAL . . . . .		87 142 324	891 553 478





TABLE V

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON FRANCECOMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

		1961	1962	1963	1964
Telephones	('000)	4,555	4,882	5,238	5,604
Radio Licences	('000)	10,411	10,349	10,151	9,567
Television Sets	('000)	2,555	3,427	4,400	5,414

EDUCATION

SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	
	1962-63	1963-64
Primary - State	6,283,972	6,167,164
- Private	1,118,103	1,098,412
Secondary - State	1,634,900	1,873,400
- Private	480,000	505,400
Technical - State	514,900	535,200
- Private	235,000	222,900
Higher - State	343,900	396,700
- Private	14,400	16,100

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques:  
29, Quai Branly, Paris 7e.



TABLE V - cont'd.

RATE OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IN FRANCE IN PER-  
CENTAGE OF THE NUMBER TOTAL OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

	<u>REFRIGERATORS</u>	<u>WASHING MACHINES</u>	<u>TELEVISIONS</u>
April 1959	20.5	21.4	9.5
April 1960	25.8	24.4	13.1
April 1961	30.5	27.2	18.6
April 1962	36.1	30.0	23.1
April 1963	41.3	31.2	27.3
April 1964	48.3	35.4	35.3
April 1965	54.0	38.5	40.8

SOURCE: Rapport sur Les Comptes de la Nation, 1965.



TABLE V - cont'd.

SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON FRANCE

ROADS (1)  
MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Passenger Cars . . . . .	6,158	7,010	7,939	7,800
Commercial Vehicles . . . . .	1,713	1,832	1,936	2,298

INLAND WATERWAYS (1)  
(<sup>'000</sup> tons)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Internal Traffic . . . . .	46,152	48,718	49,713	51,857	58,805
International Traffic, Import . . . . .	6,955	7,759	8,064	8,209	9,097
International Traffic, Export . . . . .	7,420	7,543	6,470	9,115	11,489
Goods in Transit . . . . .	7,521	7,138	7,289	7,657	6,227
Total tonnage Carried . . . . .	68,048	71,158	71,536	78,838	85,618
Ton-kilometres . . . . .	10,773	11,252	11,234	11,358	12,470

SHIPPING (1)  
CARGO

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Goods Loaded . . . . . ( <sup>'000</sup> metric tons)	31,852	29,219	31,306	32,350
Goods Unloaded . . . . . ( <sup>'000</sup> metric tons)	66,841	73,677	93,940	108,409
Vessels Entered . . . . . ( <sup>'000</sup> net registered tons)	108,718	115,448	122,266	127,218
Vessels Cleared . . . . . ( <sup>'000</sup> net registered tons)	108,679	115,473	122,311	127,412

CIVIL AVIATION (1)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Kilometres Flown . . . . .	135,900	124,481	124,039	121,165	124,587
Passenger-kilometres . . . . .	5,445,900	5,834,700	6,205,000	6,353,800	7,023,100
Cargo Ton-kilometres . . . . .	127,004	139,738	140,632	139,512	121,735
Mail Ton-kilometres . . . . .	33,356	39,565	40,044	38,283	40,319

NOTE 1

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook





TABLE V - cont'd.

TOURISM

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY  
(<sup>000</sup>)

	1962	1963	1964
Austria . . . . .	116	125	130
Belgium . . . . .	1,009	} 1,100	1,480
Luxembourg . . . . .	46		
German Federal Republic . . . . .	800	850	1,560
Italy . . . . .	465	470	1,060
Netherlands . . . . .	431	480	890
Portugal . . . . .	97	} 635	700
Spain . . . . .	502		
Sweden . . . . .	93	} 200	208
Norway . . . . .	34		
Denmark . . . . .	49		
Switzerland . . . . .	415	460	630
United Kingdom . . . . .	733	860	1,550†
United States . . . . .	798	860	920
Canada . . . . .	82	80	97
Latin America . . . . .	123	130	150
Others . . . . .	188	250	855
TOTAL . . . . .	5,975	6,500	10,250

† Including Commonwealth, excepting Canada.

SOURCE: The Europa Yearbook









